Cambria Freeman.

M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 5. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871. NUMBER 23.

New Advertisements.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.



A remedy which has been tested for 10 years, and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; performing many remarkable cures. Makes a trial from all who are suffering from similar affections and vainly seeking relief. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also.

—The Druggists say it cures them all. —The relief and cures of it are marvelous. —Every sufferer will find relief and cure. —Require only a few doses. —Has cured cases pronounced incurable. —It renovates and invigorates the system. —Most effective regulator of this organ. —Healthy action on the stomach cures it. —It is health-giving and appetite restoring. —Action on them is marked and prompt. DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value, which make it unsurpassed not only for the complaints enumerated, but it rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood, a tenacity appreciated by both sound and sick. If you are afflicted in any way, we know if you try the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, you will add your testimony to its great value in correcting any "ills that flesh is heir to." Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO. Sold by Druggists everywhere.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Disease of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, and old Sores, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists. Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

ROTARY Measuring Faucet.—The best, durable and reliable article. Never gums, not liable to breakage. Send for circular. Address Box 46, Shiremanstown, Pa.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR CASES!

Each Case containing One Bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKEY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
PURE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed Pure and of the very Best Quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, 15 Broad St., New York.

AGENTS! READ THIS!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

AGENTS wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines; good territory, great inducements; security required; horse and wagon furnished. Address Ag't, 407 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

$325 A MONTH Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me.

Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer. Price $2. Does all at once. Warranted satisfactory. D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

Newspaper
Advertising.

A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business **scientifically and systematically** in such a way: that is, so as to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

CAMBRIA COUNTY BONDS.—The Commissioners of Cambria County are now prepared to sell to those desiring the same, the BONDS of said county, in sums of $100, $200 and $500. These Bonds are issued by authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the purpose of raising money to build the New County Jail, and pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—said interest being payable semi-annually—and are redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners after the **13th day of December, 1874**, and payable the **13th day of September, 1881**.—Coupons are attached to each Bond for the semi-annual instalments of interest. Parties desiring to invest in this Loan will please call on the Commissioners at their Office in Ebensburg.

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A. D. 1871.

MAURICE McNAMARA,
JAMES E. NEASON, } Com'rs.
FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk. (apr.15.-tf.)

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The undersigned Executors of M. LEAVY, Esq., late of Loretto Borough, dec'd, offer at private sale, on accommodating terms,

A FINE TRACT OF LAND

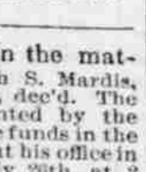
in Allegheny township, Cambria county, situated on the road leading to St. Augustine and about one mile from Loretto, containing **71 Acres**, fully **40 Acres** being cleared, well fenced, well watered and in a good state of cultivation, and having a first rate LOG BANK BARN thereon erected. The balance of the land is covered with chestnut, oak, sugar, and other valuable timber. For terms and other information apply to either of the undersigned.

MARGARET LEAVY, Loretto,
AUG. WALTERS, Carrolltown,
Feb. 18.-tf. *Executors of M. Leavy, dec'd.*

VALUABLE FARM NEAR LORETTO
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale on fair terms and easy payments, that most desirable and excellent FARM recently occupied by him, adjoining the Borough of Loretto, containing **146 Acres**—100 *Acres* of which are in a good state of cultivation and the balance well timbered. There is a comfortable *House*, a good *Barn*, and an excellent *Orchard* on the premises; also, an abundance of *pure water*. It is a desirable property, beautifully located, and is convenient to churches, schools, market, etc. Title indisputable. For terms and other information apply to or address A. WALTERS,
Feb. 18.-tf. *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.*

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS.
PRICES REDUCED!
And Work Warranted!



MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the Account of Joseph S. Mardis, Executor of Elizabeth Patterson, dec'd. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the funds in the hands of said accountant, will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment; when and where all interested may attend if they wish.
GEO. A. BERRY, Auditor.
Ebensburg, June 24, 1871.-3t.

LOVE IN THE OIL DISTRICT.

A STORY OF MINGLED AFFECTION AND NITRO GLYCERINE.

Pennsylvania has been the scene of other loves and woes beside those recorded in "Gertrude of Wyoming." The latest tale of affection is thus told by a Titusville correspondent:

"In Clarion county, near the celebrated oil producing district known as Parker's Landing, and not a great distance from where the Clarion river mingles its pellucid waters with the swifter rolling tide of the Allegheny, has lived for years a man named Howitt, who came to this country in its early history, erected a cabin, and maintained an humble existence by following his profession of horse-shoeing.

"Years glided along, and nothing occurred to vary the monotony of his humble and happy life save an occasional fracas with an unruly horse, or now and then being confined to his bed for a few weeks from the effects of a mule kick on the cranium, or a dig in the ribs from the hind foot of a rebellious ox; for Howitt used to pursue his trade in all its branches, and furnish shoes for every thing that came along whereby an honest penny could be made. Meanwhile a daughter was born to him, who grew up in her mountain home like the pines that surrounded his dwelling, and was as graceful and beautiful as the wild flowers amid which she played. Laura, for that is her name, obtained a fair education at the district school, aided by her mother, who was an accomplished graduate from an Eastern academy, ond her natural beauty was increased by an occasional visit to Pittsburgh and Eastern cities, where, amid higher social scenes than those which surrounded her birth place, she rapidly acquired the numerous little graces and coquetries of fashion which go to make up the "girl of the period." It is no wonder, then, that to the old man she was as the apple of his eye—as a bushel of apples, in fact, of the old-fashioned, rosy-cheeked "non such" kind—and that, as she attained woman's age and stature, the father looked with a jealous eye upon the native admirers who surrounded her, and sternly frowned upon the forward young cultivators of buckwheat, who, by the slightest action, sought to win her young heart's affections and transplant his little flower to another soil and home.

"About this time the oil excitement which for several years previously had been confined to Oil Creek and its tributaries, opened up in the vicinity of Parker's Landing, an influx of strangers, operators and speculators began, and shortly after a portion of Mr. Howitt's farm was discovered to be on the belt, and leased for a round sum to wealthy operators. Though now comparatively wealthy Howitt still followed his original trade, though with a light heart as he thought of the bank account which would enable him to bring up and educate his family in superior style, and place his daughter in a position socially to which her attractions and attainments entitled her.

"But at this juncture a cloud appeared upon the old blacksmith's horizon; at first it was about the size of a man's hand, but it speedily grew to the full size of a man himself, who proved to be a workman upon a well at a short distance from the Howitt cottage, and who fell head over heels into that delicious pool of affection, in which most of mankind have paddled blindly during their young days. At first Laura resisted her suitors advances, but as weeks passed and there was a lack of society, which at other times might have served as an antidote to the growing admiration, she began to feel for the young driller, who was comely, young and strong, and possessed the not unpleasing name of Henry Richardson. She gradually sought his society (her father had long since forbidden his coming to the house,) and hardly a day passed but that she was seen near his derrick, watching the pulsations of the walking beam and her heart at the same time, and listening to his stories of adventure by flood and [oil] field.

"'She loved him for the danger he had passed,' and he loved her because she believed his yarns, and no one else would; and finally one bright day, as he had just finished a terrible recital of escape from death by a falling sand pump pully, she shrieked and said she 'wished that heaven had made her such a man,' when Henry abandoned the temper-screw rope, and caught the fair Laura to his petroleum stained bosom, wiped the benzine from his brow and lips, kissed her, and said, 'I am the man.'

"While enjoying the few moments succeeding their betrothal—blissful moments that only come twice in a man's lifetime, once when he finds his mother's preserves, and the other as mentioned—the lovers were startled by the sudden entrance of the 'village blacksmith,' who seized his daughter, and without a word to the disconsolate Harry, carried Laura home and locked her up. Days passed without communication between the lovers, and while Laura grew thin, Henry also experienced bad luck. His tools got fast, the sand pump bursted, and his heart promised soon to follow suit. But just here a happy thought struck him. Outside of the derrick was several hundred feet of gas pipe; he could not lay a telegraph wire, but he might lay a pipe line to his Laura's house, through which, perchance, two hearts could 'beat as one,' and hold communication sweet in spite of the defeated free pipe bill. No sooner suggested than acted upon; that night he laid six hundred and eighty-one feet of half inch gas pipe underground between his derrick and the prison of his betrothed; a happy junction with the eave spout was effected during the next night and shortly after messages were sent and received between the lovers—Laura having brought the end of the water pipe close to the window, and Henry had his end of the line directly beneath his pillow, where, after he was 'off tower' he would whisper words of undying affection that only ended when he fell asleep and the pipe slipped out of his mouth.

"But while love giggled at the 'locksmith,' the blacksmith was preparing to snort right out at love; for one day while Laura was at dinner her father had, while looking around the room, discovered the misplaced pipe, and while gazing with a critic's eye at the strange spectacle, was more than startled by the soft words coming apparently from the cistern, 'Laura, dear, is the old man round?' Mr. Howitt smelt a mouse; he did more than that; he inhaled the odor of a genuine wharf rat; but saying nothing, he merely descended the stairs and returned with a pint of oily looking liquid, which he handled with extreme care. Making a cartridge of paper that would hold nearly all of the mixture, he inserted it in the pipe several feet, and then placing a bar of iron upon that, called out loudly enough to be heard through cartridge, pipe and all, 'Henry, my dear, are you there?' Quickly there came the faint reply, 'Yes, Laura'—'Place your ear at the hole, Henry'—Here the parent raised a sledge hammer and struck the iron rod; an earthquake followed, before the echoes of which had rolled away could be seen the disappearance of an engine house, in mid-air, followed by the gable end of the Howitt mansion.

"And now for the sequel. In his anxiety to see 'how it was, himself,' old Howitt remained too near the pipe, and when the glycerine went off, he did, also, and was picked up in Armstrong county a few days later. But where was Henry? Instead of applying his ear to the hole, he had stepped to the derrick for a moment, during which the explosion occurred. He was only stunned, and a few moments later met his betrothed running to see if he was hurt. They fled at once to a neighboring justice of the peace and were married. They have patched up the old house and are happy, though the mysterious disappearance of their father was a subject of conversation for months after. This is the story as told us by an old man who lives near Henry and Laura, who heard the noise, and also saw where the ground had been torn up by the father's vengeful experiment. If any one doubts the story, the derrick is still to be seen."

A WONDERFUL RACE.—Some clever unknown in England, catching an idea from "Skitzland," has managed, by creeping through a crack in the shaft of a mine, to find out that the heart of the earth is filled, not with fire, but with a race called the Vril-ya, among whom civilization has reached its highest limit. Each man carries a stick about with him, which is a condensation of heat, light, electricity and magnetism, by means of which he accomplishes by a touch all work tediously wrought out here by machinery. The government of the tribe, among whom our discoverer landed, is more remarkable. "This single community elected a single supreme magistrate styled Tur; he held his office nominally for life, but he could seldom be induced to retain it after the first approach of old age. There was indeed in this society nothing to induce any of its members to covet the cares of office. No honors, no insignia of higher rank, were assigned to it. The supreme magistrate was not distinguished from the rest by superior habitation or revenue.—There being no apprehensions of war, there were no armies to maintain; being no government of force, there was no police to appoint and direct. What we call crime was utterly unknown to the Vril-ya; and there were no courts of criminal justice. There are no lawyers in this blissful state, all laws being promulgated under the formula "It is requested not to do so and so." The women share in the superior beauty of their sex here and also have larger muscles than the men, which hardly seems fair. This people are shortly, it appears, to make their way above ground through landslides and earthquakes, and we are heartily glad to hear it, although our own less civilized race would disappear before them as the Indians before the whites.

A TRAVELER, who saw a pretty little girl in the same car with himself, says: "In a few years, thought I, that infant will be an ornament to society; but had she not better die? Very soon they will tie some dead man's hair to the back of her head, fasten her ribs with a corset, and hang a bird-cage around her lower limbs. Worse than that, when she arrives at maturity, she will be compelled to determine whether she is for protection or free trade, to understand the intricacies of pig iron and go to the polls and vote."

WHY are fashionable young ladies like letters? Because, unless they have stamps the males reject them.

DIVORCED BY DEATH.

The people residing in the vicinity of St. Francis Station have for several days past been agitated by what many of them deem a remarkable dispensation of Providence. A farmer named Niessen, an old resident of that section, had until quite recently lived in the enjoyment of a happy home, gladdened with the presence of a loving wife, and a family of eight interesting children. Trifling circumstances led him to suspect his wife of an evil design to rid herself of his presence. And step by step an unkind fate led the wife into a position of seeming enmity to the partner of her life. While kneading dough for bread, two pins disengaged themselves from her dress and were not noticed until breakfast on Saturday morning, when the husband found them in his slice of bread. Blinded with suspicion, he immediately accused her of an attempt upon his life. She indignantly denied the imputation, and wept to see her husband leave the threshold of the once happy home for tha avowed purpose of instituting proceedings for a divorce.

While the husband was wending his way to the convent of St. Francis, to seek advice as to his course under the unfortunate circumstances, the wife went sorrowingly out into the meadow to perform her usual task of milking the cows. While so employed, one of the cows, a vicious animal, set upon her and gored her so terribly that death ensued in a short time after she was carried into the house. A neighbor witnessed the horrible occurrence, and, having learned of Mr. Niessen's mission to St. Francis, hitched up his team and hurried after him. He was not long in reaching him, and told the story of how a cruel fate had relieved him of the trials of a divorce by calling his wife from the bosom of her family to the grave.

It may very well be imagined that the information startled the husband, who but a few hours before left his wife in the enjoyment of good health, and his sorrowing circle of motherless children caused the strong man to bow in anguish of soul. The occurrence has given rise to many an idle tale, and Dame Rumer, ever busy on occasions of this kind will have it that Mr. Niessen was shot during an altercation with a neighbor, soon after the death of his wife.—*Milwaukee Sentinel June* 20.

BAPTIZING THE BABY.—In an Eastern town there is a woman who is extremely deaf, and her affliction has caused an extremely unpleasant mistake of which her infant child is the victim. She took this babe to church to have him baptized.—While she was waiting in the vestibule she thought she would keep him quiet by feeding him from a bottle of milk. While the child was still taking his sustenance the mother was summoned to the church with the announcement that the minister was ready. In her agitation she drew the bottle from the baby's mouth hurriedly, when the gum nozzle came off, and a part of the milk was spilled on the child's new clothes. When the clergyman took the child in his arms, he looked down at it, and asked the mother what name should be given it. She, with her mind troubled about the accident, thought he was asking how the clothes became soiled, so she answered:

"Nozzle came off."

Rather surprised, he asked again, for the name, and she thinking he did not understand her, brawled out:

"Nozzle came off, I say!"

Whereupon the astonished divine poured water on the child's head, and said:

"Nozzle came off Furguson, I baptize thee," etc., etc.

What this woman wants to know is, whether the legislature or something can't have that child's name changed to Henry, or Lucullus, or William, or some other euphonious appellation.

FUN IN COURTS.—Courts sometimes have their moments of fun and amusement, as will be seen from the subjoined items. One bears upon the gentleman of color and the other squints towards the lawyers pretty hard.

A colored man was arraigned before one of the Camden, N. J., courts a short time since, charged with the larceny of some wood. When called on to plead to the indictment, he said: "I bought de wood and dat I knows I did; but to save my soul from de gallis I cannot tell de man I bought it of, kase I bought it in de dark. Guess I'll plead guilty."

The other anecdote is more in the nature of repartee. During the pause in the examination of a witness who had been testifying about some bank bills hid in a Bible, Justice Cassady was mechanically thumbing the leaves of the official copy of the Scriptures, just used for swearing the witness, when Mr. Pancoast, counsel for the defence, jocularly asked, "Are *you* looking for money, too?" "Looking for money?" promptly answered the justice; "I should not expect to find any after the book had passed through the lawyers' hands."

IF 20 grains make a scruple, how many will make a doubt? If 7 days make one week, how many will make one strong? If $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards make a pole, how many will make a turk? If three miles make a league, how many will make a confederacy? If four quarters make a yard, how many will make a garden?

The President Judgeship.

Correspondence between certain Citizens of Blair County and the Hon. Geo. Taylor.

[Published by request—see editorial remarks.]

ALTOONA, PA., February, 1871.

HON. GEORGE TAYLOR: Sir—As the time is rapidly approaching for another election of President Judge of this district, and so near that some interest is already manifested on the subject, the undersigned, without respect to party, not regarding the office as a political office, and feeling satisfied that the citizens of the district of all parties have the most assured confidence in your capacity, integrity and strict impartiality as a Judge, respectfully ask you to allow yourself to be an independent candidate. Respectfully,

Wm. M. Lloyd,	John Shoemaker,
A. Roush,	B. F. Patton,
John Lloyd,	M. Runyen,
T. McCauley,	Wm. O'Neil,
John M. Bowman,	Jacob Snyder,
H. C. Dern,	Edward Hodnett,
Chas. C. Shannon,	Chas. J. Stahl,
E. B. McCrum,	John F. Bowman,
Lewis Plack,	Clement Jaggard,
E. J. Hutchinson,	R. A. O. Kerr,

James Clabaugh.

To Wm. M. Lloyd, John Shoemaker, Esqs., and others, Altoona, Pa.:

Gentlemen—Your communication has been before me, and the subject of serious consideration, for several weeks.

I had *heard* of such a letter before I saw it, or saw the signatures to it, and had heard also of similar letters which I have not yet seen, and know not who have signed, thro' certain *newspapers* in your county. I scarcely know, therefore, gentlemen, whether this is to be regarded as OUR personal correspondence. I have not been accustomed to having my letters opened, and, in a distorted and garbled form, PUBLISHED, before I received them. It occurs to me, as it has doubtless occurred to you, gentlemen, that it would have been decorous in OTHERS, who, upon rumor or surmise, have seen fit to undertake to step in between us, to have waited until they knew what communication you had made to me, and my response to it, before they undertook to make your conduct or mine the subject of public animadversion. But it was thought, perhaps, that you might be doing something, and did not know or understand what you were doing, and might need the friendly aid of some disinterested monitor; or might be induced to follow and recall a surmised letter to me; or that others might be deterred from like acts of indiscretion; or, at least, that I might be intimidated into hesitancy in complying with your invitation to be an independent candidate. Waiving, however, all questions of etiquette or good manners, (of little significance among mere politicians,) let me here at once relieve this part of the subject of all difficulty by saying explicitly, in answer to your kind letter, that I *am*, and if God shall spare my life until the day of the next general election, *I will then be*, an independent candidate for the office of President Judge of the XXIVth Judicial District.

MY RIGHT, at least, to be a candidate, whether on my own volition, or at the suggestion or invitation of you, gentlemen, and others, even without the permission of some other aspirant and his friends, will not, of course, be questioned. No one, certainly, will question the right of any other gentleman to be a candidate on any platform he may choose. I will say further, in relief of those who kindly volunteer to be our monitors or guardians, that I do not hold any one of you, gentlemen, or any one else who has addressed me on this subject, either in writing or orally, *committed to my support* beyond his conscientious sense of duty when he shall come to cast his ballot, with all the candidates that may be in the field before him. And I will here say further, gentlemen, that if I be found doing or saying anything unjustly to disparage or injure any gentleman who may desire to be a candidate, in order to promote my own success or cause his defeat, I am willing that you should regard it as evidence that I am unfit for a high judicial office, and unworthy of it, and cast your votes against me.

Having thus placed myself before the people as a candidate for the high and responsible office I now hold, it is due alike to myself and the public, that I should make, and I know you will excuse, a frank statement of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, and for assuming the attitude I now occupy before the people.

My duty to those dependent upon me will not permit me to cease from laboring at something; and, so long accustomed to looking at both sides of questions, I feel it would be awkward for me to go back to the bar; and I have, besides, a strong distaste for engaging again in the practice of the law; while my long training upon the bench renders my labors there lighter than in my earlier judicial life. Besides, I have been, and am, so identified with this Judicial District, that it will not be thought strange that I am warmly attached to it. When it was first formed, I was called to be its first President Judge; and, through the indulgent partiality and confidence of the people, I have continued to preside in its courts ever since. The changes and reminiscences of over twenty years have served to strengthen that attachment. What I say will be readily appreciated, therefore, when I declare frankly that there is no field of labor, while I must toil at something, that I would prefer, although the work in it is onerous to a degree that no one who has not felt the labor and responsibility involved in the discharge of all the judicial duties in a heavy district like this can know or appreciate. I would still prefer it to any political office that could be named or offered me.

I have, at the same time, gentlemen, with the estimate I place upon the office of Judge, and particularly in view of prospective toil beyond that period of life when years of rest, should they come, are to be desired, no anxiety for success that would induce me to seek or accept the office upon ANY terms. I would rather not be a candidate, or, if a candidate, be defeated, than descend to the degrading appliances of selfish political partisanship to attain it. I have carried with me from my earliest manhood a strong impression of the almost sacred value of the purity and independence of the Judiciary as a branch of the government; and I glory now in the fact that, while other departments have often been, through the corrupting tendencies of party politics, justly or unjustly brought into reproach, the Judiciary of Pennsylvania has hitherto stood, and still stands, high above suspicion. In this earnestly cherished sentiment, I opposed with my pen and vote the call for a convention to amend the constitution of 1790, and opposed the amendments submitted in 1858, which were carried only by a few hundred votes, and carried, as I have never doubted, by a citizen of your county, long since deceased, and who afterwards sat with me upon the bench. Upon the same grounds I voted with a majority not very much short of two thousand of the voters of this Judicial District, against the amendment of 1850 making the judiciary elective. I need scarcely add, that I entirely agree with you, gentlemen, when you say that you do not regard the office of a Judge "as a political office."

To say that it is NOT A "POLITICAL office" is only to enunciate a TRUISM, as every one feels. It is a simple, self-evident truth which no process of reasoning could make more plain. In the practical working of our political system, POLITICAL PARTIES, organized to carry out in matters of government the measures which constitute their political creeds, find it necessary to select those as candidates for that purpose, who will represent their views. It is a necessary and proper qualification for a candidate that he be of and true to his party and carry out its measures. This is plain enough. But how it is, or can or should be, A QUALIFICATION FOR A JUDGE, who should know no man or party—whose only business it is to hold the scale of justice with a steady hand, and unsuspected, between men of all parties and creeds, political or religious, and mete out "equal and exact justice to all"—TO BE A PARTISAN, or that he should be chosen upon party principles, through corrupt party appliances, in heated and demoralizing political contests, is what common people are unable to comprehend—what common sense intuitively rejects as absurd—and what all judicious and reflecting minds must deprecate. Accordingly, we find it to be the prevailing sentiment of the masses—the common sense of the public—that judicial offices should be kept above the sphere of party politics; and no intelligent man of any party regards himself, or regards any one else, as compromising his political principles or his party *status*, by casting off all party trammels and following out, in this most important exercise of the elective franchise, his conscientious convictions of duty.

These views are felt to have peculiar force applied to me, in view of my past record and present attitude. Ten years ago, when mere partisanism was for a time lost in a higher and holier sentiment, upon the written invitation of the members of the Bar of the whole district, I was an independent candidate. There was no other candidate, and I was of course elected without opposition. It was a high and more than merited testimonial—a compliment which I shall remember with grateful emotion until my dying day, and of which I shall preserve the evidence as the most valued relic I can leave to my children. Since then, though my political sentiments have been unconcealed, and as well known as those of any man in the district, I have not been a POLITICIAN. I have felt it my duty to avoid personal arguments on politics—have attended or participated in no delegate or other political meetings—but have felt it my duty to abstain entirely from mingling in the details of partisan politics. To this, no doubt, is largely to be ascribed that freedom from bias, or suspicion of bias, which I believe has been universally accorded to me on the bench. To be a candidate now upon any other than independent grounds would be, I feel, to come down from an elevation which I have hitherto occupied.

I leave here then, gentlemen, this subject with the citizens of the district, who are the most deeply interested in it. They will make a choice, I have no doubt, in entire independence of thought and action, as they should do, with a single view to what is best, not for me, or for any other candidate, or for any party, but for the interests of the public. They have known me as long and have had the means of knowing me as well as any who might undertake to instruct them upon my merits or deficiencies, or the merits or deficiencies of any other candidate; and, a jury of the vicinage, I, for one, will approve and acquiesce in their verdict, whatever it may be. I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
GEO. TAYLOR.

BLAIR COUNTY, February, 1871.

HON GEO. TAYLOR—As the time is approaching for another election of President Judge, and the subject already discussed in some quarters, the undersigned, believing, as we think the mass of the people believe, that the office is not and should not be regarded as a political office, and believing, also, that the people of the district, of all parties, feel the most assured confidence in your capacity, integrity and impartiality as a Judge, respectfully ask you to allow yourself to be, as when last elected, an INDEPENDENT candidate for said office.

Crawford Irwin,	Fred. Hyle,
James M. Cooper,	H. C. Nicodemus,
Jacob Snyder,	A. J. Anderson,
Bernhard Goldman,	J. B. Skyles,
James H. Cramer,	F. G. Bloom,
John H. Law,	J. C. Shoemaker,
Jeremiah Ritz,	John Breneman,
J. C. McKee,	E. Hammond,
Henry Leamer,	S. M. Royer,
James Bingham,	Joseph Kyler,
Joseph Hutchison,	David Klepser,
G. H. Steiner,	Tho. King,
Daniel K. Reamey,	Levi Miller,
Christian Hauser,	John G. Rhodes,
R. R. Hamilton,	Robert Taylor,
Theodore Sickles,	Paul Mauk,
O. E. Crissman,	G. W. Mauk,
Jos. S. P. Harris,	Samuel Shock,
E. D. Wise,	H. K. Hammond,
Samuel Moore,	Joseph Blackburn,
E. S. Eberman,	Stephen Hammond,
David Robeson,	Samuel E. Honstein,
A. L. Holliday,	Robert S. Cunning,
F. McCoy,	Abram Burket,
P. McNally,	Samuel L. Hare,
John G. McGraw,	Frederick Shafer,
Wm. L. Ake,	James W. Neely,
Theophilus Snyder,	Adam Shafer,
Jerome Bladde,	David Stewart,
J. C. Snyder,	Fred. N. Berry,
James Funk,	Thomas Cunning,
H. H. Crissman,	Adam L. Hare,
F. McGraw,	John Harpster,
Peter Stroup,	Milton Hileman,

Samuel F. Fox.

HUNTINGDON, 23d April, 1871.

To Messrs. Dr. Crawford Irwin, Jacob Snyder, James H. Cramer, James M. Cooper, and others, citizens of Blair county:

GENTLEMEN.—Before your letter came into my hands, I had, in reply to similar communications from gentlemen in Wilmore borough, Cambria county, and in the city of Altoona, announced myself as an INDEPENDENT candidate for the office of President Judge of the XXIVth Judicial District. My letters to those gentlemen, which disclose explicitly and frankly my reasons for assuming the attitude I now occupy before the public, have been published in nearly all the newspapers in the District outside of your county, and in one at least of your county papers, and have doubtless come to your notice. A formal reply, therefore, to your communication might seem unnecessary; and yet, I feel that I would be doing injustice to myself and be withholding what is due to so many respectable citizens of the central county of the District, many of whom I have so long and well known, and who have so long and well known me, if I failed to make some proper public acknowledgment of the high, though I feel unmerited, compliment which you bestow upon me.

You ask me, gentlemen, to be an INDEPENDENT candidate for the high and responsible office which I have so long held, and the duties of which I have conscientiously endeavored to discharge,—"as when I was last elected"; and, for the reasons which you state: reasons which, so far as they relate to the nature and character of the office, are in entire consonance with my own convictions; and of which, so far as they relate to me personally, I am quite willing that the people of the district who have known me as a practitioner in their courts, or as the presiding Judge, for thirty-five years, with my record in view, shall judge.

When you say "that the office is not and should not be regarded as a POLITICAL OFFICE," you utter a TRUISM, as every intelligent and sensible man feels, and which no process of reasoning could elucidate; and when you further say that you "think the mass of the people believe" as you do in this matter, you state a FACT, which no one even tolerably acquainted with the popular sentiment, doubts. That more than a hundred intelligent gentlemen, of both parties, in this district, avow this view publicly to me, is good evidence that it is the popular sentiment; while those who have mingled and conversed with the people on this subject, well know that the number of such witnesses might be many times multiplied. In truth, it is the common sense of the public, that judicial offices should be kept above the sphere of party politics, and I venture to affirm that there is scarcely a candid, intelligent and disinterested man of any party, to be found, who will acknowledge in the presence of intelligent men, that he regards himself, or regards anybody else, as bound by his political principles, or party affiliations, in casting his vote for a Judge whose duty it is to hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, and unsuspected, between men of all parties and creeds, political or religious. I might add, in corroboration of the fact, that a majority not very much short of two thousand of the citizens of the district, voted against the constitutional amendment making the judiciary ELECTIVE. A contrary sentiment is only advocated by interested POLITICIANS.

With the views I have ever entertained, and still entertain, of the Judicial office, I would not agree to descend to the arena and appliances of modern political partizanism, to attain it. I would rather not be a candidate. Should I do so, and be successful, after such a success, it is possible that I might discharge judicial functions with integrity and impartiality; but it is impossible, in the very nature of things, that I could do it without suspicion, and next, as it respects the evil of it, to corruption on the bench, is the suspicion that it is there—The Judiciary, the ultimate safeguard and security of the rights of the people in every government, is greatly weakened, at least, when it ceases to be not only pure but unsuspected.

"When I was last elected," as you suggest, there was no selfish partisanism; and I was a candidate upon independent grounds; at the request of the members of the bar of the entire district, without respect to party. I have occupied that ground ever since; and, in view of any result, I desire to occupy no other. To be a candidate now, upon any other than independent grounds, I feel would be to descend from an elevation which I have hitherto occupied, and to endanger my past record and my future usefulness. I am unwilling, gentlemen, to do either.

For the strong terms in which you speak of me as a Judge, not doubting your sincerity, I return my most hearty acknowledgment; although I feel that the plaudit is scarcely merited. I have never claimed any qualification for a judge, except a firm PURPOSE TO DO RIGHT, according to my best judgment and ability; and the power to hold up a question and view it in all its aspects, without feeling the temptation to think or care who are the parties before the court, or how they might be affected by the decision; or what might be their circumstances in life, their politics, or their religion. Starting out alone on the journey of life, in early youth, and never having been in a school in the capacity of a learner since I was thirteen years of age, the literary acquirements which I was enabled to bring to the bar and upon the bench, were but the scanty gleanings by the way side; and, it is only surprising to myself, in every retrospect of my professional and judicial life, that I have sustained myself as I will have. I feel that I have been borne along and borne through, by a purpose to do right, and the sustaining confidence of the bar and the people, in my common sense, integrity, and impartiality.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully and truly,
GEO. TAYLOR.

TWENTY years ago a farm eight miles square, in Livingston county, Illinois, was entered by its present owner at $1.25 per acre. It is now subdivided into thirty-two farms of 1,280 acres each, every farm being run by separate sets of hands, and the whole under direction of the owner, M. L. Sullivan. There are 15,000 acres under the plough; 150 miles of ditch for draining.—One hundred men and four hundred work horses and mules are employed on the farms, besides two book-keepers, four blacksmiths and eight carpenters. An accurate account is kept with each sub-farm, and with each man, horse and mule, the animals being all named, or numbered, and charged with the amount paid for them and their food, and credited with their labor. The entire farm, with improvements and personal property on it is now valued at about $2,000,000.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—Miss Clauton, of Winterset, Iowa, is subject to nervous spasms, which set every muscle in her body in motion with a quickness that cannot be reached by any person in health. Her arms fly from side to side, and she rolls to and fro with frightful rapidity. Accompanying the motion is a quick panting, barking noise that sometimes can be heard a half mile. She is perfectly conscious, and suffers much. The spasms last just two hours, and leave her very weak. They have now come with [illegible] regularity for many months.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY MORNING, : : JULY 13, 1871.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
GENERAL WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
Of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
CAPTAIN JAMES H. COOPER,
Of Lawrence County.

ON last Saturday the conferees from the Judicial District composed of the counties of Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland, met in Pittsburgh, and on the second ballot nominated Silas M. Clark, Esq., of Indiana, as the democratic candidate for President Judge. Mr. Clark is eminently qualified for the position, and we think his election is among the political probabilities of next October.

"Now when it is remembered that 40,000 negroes vote in that State (Kentucky) for the first time this year, and that they will naturally vote with the Radical party, the reduction of the usual Democratic majority will signify nothing."

The Pittsburgh *Post*, we believe, is responsible for the above statement. Other Democratic papers have repeated it in referring to the Kentucky election, which will take place on the first Monday of August. It is simply a mistake. At the Congressional election held in that State *last* year, *all* the negroes voted. Their votes being three-fourths Radical, did not prevent the Democrats from carrying every Congressional District in the State and securing a popular majority of over 30,000. What was done then, will be repeated on the first Monday in August.

THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP.—We publish this week, on our first page, at the request of the friends of Judge Taylor, who support him as an independent candidate for the office of President Judge of this judicial district, his letters to certain citizens of Altoona and of Blair county, in which he sets forth the grounds upon which he is a candidate for re-election. His letters to certain citizens of Wilmore and vicinity, in this county, was inserted in our columns some time ago. We give place to these letters, as was done by the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, simply because they contain matter for public information, about which the people must form their own judgment. As the editor of a democratic paper, we do not of course commit ourselves to them by their mere publication, nor in any way compromise our earnest and unqualified support of the regular nominee of the party for that position, in case one should be named.

WE are indebted to Wm. H. Rose, Esq., for a neatly bound copy of the general laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. Excluding the general appropriation bill and apportionment bill, which cover *twenty-three* pages, all the other general laws are contained in *seventy-three* pages. We were greatly astonished, in looking over them, to find that the act restoring the Spring elections is not to be found among them. It would be difficult even to *imagine* a plausible reason for Geary withholding his signature from that bill. It was demanded by the people of the State with one voice.—What new light beamed upon the capacious mind of John W. Geary to induce him to pocket the bill, is beyond our dull comprehension. As it was presented to him within *ten* days of the final adjournment, he can hold it until the *third* day after the meeting of the next session, by which time he must either sign or veto it. In the meantime the October election will take place, and the object of the law will thus have been substantially defeated. "For ways that are dark," commend us to our astute and far-seeing Governor, John W. Geary.

General Sherman's Opinion.

GENERAL SHERMAN is a Republican, and a plain, outspoken man. Whatever views he entertains on any question, political or otherwise, he is not afraid to avow them in language that cannot be misunderstood.—The opinion of no man in the country in reference to the people of the South and the true state of public feeling in that section, is entitled to more weight than is that of Gen. Sherman. When the late civil war broke out he was a resident of Louisiana, and since the commencement of Grant's administration he has acted asCommanding General of the army, a position which peculiarly enables him to form an accurate and intelligent judgment in regard to Southern sentiment. Gen. Sherman a few days ago attended the commencement exercises of Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, the students at which come from all sections of the country, and delivered a brief address to them, from which we take the following extract:

"You must have at heart the interest of the whole country, which must never be divided. The attempt in our generation failed, and it will always fail, *and I would as soon expect to see an attempt to dissolve this Union in the future come from the North as from the South.*"

In comparison with this candid and publicly expressed conviction of a man in General Sherman's position, how supremely absurd and disgusting is all the Radical electioneering cant about the inauguration of another rebellion by the leading men of the Southern States. What Gen. Sherman said is true to the letter, and is fully sustained by all the facts. When Radicals utter their stereotyped anathemas against the Southern people, and charge them with plotting another civil war, they know that their allegations are groundless. It is a base attempt to inflame the passions of the north against the people of the south, with the hope that the Radical party may be thereby benefitted at the next Presidential election, and for four years more retain its power and misgovern the country.

Gen. McClellan's Letter.

The Democrats of New York city, in accordance with their time-honored custom, celebrated the 4th of July with more than their usual spirit. An eloquent oration was delivered by Gen. Runyon, of New Jersey, and letters were read from several of the ablest and most prominent Democrats in the country. The following letter from Gen. McClellan is so admirably written, and so replete with wise and statesmanlike counsel, that we lay it before our readers in its entirety. It was evidently written with great care, and coming from so clear-headed a man as Gen. McClellan, is entitled to great weight and consideration. It contains material enough out of which the Democratic National Convention could construct a wise and acceptable platform of principles upon which to conduct the next Presidential campaign. Here is the letter in full:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to meet with the Tammany Society upon the occasion of the celebration of the approaching Independence Day.

I regret that circumstances will not permit me to be in the city then.

At a time like the present it is right to express once more my deep and abiding interest in the great principles advocated by the Democratic party; and, remembering the former relations between the party and myself, perhaps it will not seem officious if, in accordance with your request, I proffer a few words to those who honored me so highly in a season of difficulty.

Although I have retired from public life it has been impossible to avoid forming opinions upon public affairs, and what I have to say must be regarded simply as the sentiments of a private citizen.

The Presidential campaign, so soon to be opened, is destined to be one of the most important of all that have been conducted.

I trust that every Democrat will recognize the magnitude of the issues at stake—no less, it would seem, than the very existence of the free institutions our fathers gave us, the true foundations of peace, happiness and prosperity—to bequeath which to our children we should be ready to make any honorable sacrifice.

I trust that when the moment for action arrives there will be found none in the Democratic ranks who will for a moment hesitate to sacrifice personal advantage or private feeling for the public good; for our object should be not a mere party triumph, but the rescue of the country from the hands of those with whom personal aggrandizement and party ends outweigh all reverence for the vital spirit of our institutions and desire for the real good of the entire nation.

I trust that our leaders will clearly see which of the issues that have so long agitated the country are irrevocably settled, and that we shall not be called upon to contend for a corpse.

Let us leave behind us the dead issues of the past, and look only to the present and the future.

Slavery is dead—dead let it remain forever, and let no one disturb its grave.

The negro has the right to vote—let him keep it; but strive to educate him to fitness for the high privilege conferred upon him—Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our favor the weapon so carefully forged for our destruction.

Let us hope that the enunciation of the financial principles of the party will be so clear that no one can cast the shadow of a doubt upon our intentions as to fulfilling in the broadest sense all the obligations of the nation; rather than indulge in abstract discussions as to the meaning of this or that obligation, *let us advocate, and when in power pursue, such a policy as will make the paper dollar as good as the gold dollar, so that the question will practically settle itself.*

To secure this result it must be clearly understood throughout the world that every dollar of the principal and interest of the national debt will be fully paid when due; the expenditures of the general government must be confined to the sums requisite to meet the interest upon the debt, and the expenses necessary to maintain the efficiency and dignity of the government; *the sums drawn from this generation by the tariff and internal taxation should be limited to the purposes just mentioned, and the effort to reduce prematurely the principal of the debt at the expense of the general prosperity of the nation should be abandoned.*

We have borne the burden of the recent war, and should be called upon to do no more than meet the full interest upon the debt; *another generation, more wealthy and numerous than this, can readily take care of the principal.*

The issues of the present and the future are distinct enough, and afford us the most ample and best battle-field for the approaching contest.

Universal amnesty and suffrage; the preservation of the rights of the States as guaranteed by the letter and true spirit of the Constitution, once held so sacred; the preservation of individual liberty; the inviolability of the right of the habeas corpus; the maintenance of the purity and of the relative powers of the three great branches of the general government; strict economy in the administration of the government; the relief of the business interests of the country from the ruinous pressure of all unequal, ill-arranged, and unnecessary burdens; these constitute some of the main issues upon which we may confidently hope to rest our chances of success.

With the hope that the principles published to the world ninety-five years ago may throughout all time guide the actions and command the reverence of the American people, and apologizing for having trespassed so long on your time and patience, I am, with great respect, truly yours,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

THE following statement of the population of New York city, compiled from the late census, will be found interesting. It will be seen that of the entire population, almost the *one half* is of foreign birth—the Irish and German element largely predominating. The same ratio of foreign to native born citizens prevails in Chicago, and in some others of our larger cities:

White population	929,199	
Colored population	13,093	
Total population		942,292
United States born population		523,198
Foreign born population		419,094
Of foreign born:		
Irish	202,063	
Germans	160,500	
English, Scotch, Welsh	32,590	
Other English-speaking	4,520	37,110
All others	19,421	

PLEASONTON proposes to Bontwell that they shall each prepare a written argument on the questions in dispute, and thus submit them to the President. Better run a foot race, with him for umpire.—*Age.*

TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—At the general election on the second Tuesday of October next the votables of Pennsylvania will be called upon to determine whether a convention shall be held to amend the State Constitution or not, under the following Act, passed by the last Legislature:

An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise; and the word used shall be "Constitutional Convention," or "against a convention," and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a seperate ballot, endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the outside the words "for a convention" or "against a convention;" and all votes cast as foresaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; the sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the governor shall cause all the returns of the said elections, as received by the secretary of the commonwealth, to be laid before the legislature at its next annual election.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM. A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JOHN W. GEARY.

THE BOTTOM DROPS OUT OF A CANAL.—*Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 4.*—About 6 o'clock this morning people residing in the vicinity of the Burroughs Mine, on what is known as the plank road, were startled by a loud rumbling noise, and equally surprised to notice that the water in the north branch of the Wyoming Canal had begun to run up stream. It was soon ascertained that a portion of the bottom of the Mill Creek level of the canal over the Burroughs Mine had caved in, causing a hole fifty feet long and of the width of the canal and tow-path.—The casualty involves the flooding of the Enterprise mine, of J. H. Swoyer's slope and shaft, the Mitchel mine, the mine of Elliot & Co., and probably the works of Mr. Hileman, as these mines are all connected with gangways.

All the water on the level poured into the opening, and it may be said that the mines have received a quantity of liquid two miles long and about four feet deep. The accident occurred at a point over a portion of the Burroughs mine which had been worked out, and was caused, most likely, by the robbing of the supports of the roof, a practice which sometimes prevails when the chambers have been exhausted. The amount of damage cannot be estimated at present, but will be heaviest in the stoppage of the works—probably for some weeks. The canal will also be useless for a time.

Preparations for an artificial bottom of the canal will be commenced at once, and the mines be pumped out. The latter operation can go on while the repairs are being made, as the entire level is now clear of water.—Fortunately the event took place to day, when all the employees were celebrating our national holiday. Great loss of life must have occurred had the mines been working as usual. As it is we have nothing but a vexatious delay in the business of that part of the valley to regret. An immense quantity of coal is being sent to market now from this county, and it looks as if another convulsion would ensue in business between this and winter. The heavy operators are playing to raise the prices.

PIO NINO AND QUEEN VICTORIA.—On the occasion of the Papal jubilee an address was presented to the Pope by an association of ladies called the "Pia Unione delle Donne Cattoliche." According to the *Voce della Verita*, His Holiness replied in the following terms: "I welcome this your estimable visit, and these words in which you have so well expressed your sentiments. Although tempests everywhere pursue our Church, it's a great comfort to us to see this affection toward the Holy See that is everywhere so strongly and so generously manifested.—The mode you have selected for celebrating this privilege that the Lord has accorded to me in preference to so many of my predecessors has been the most appropriate, since there is nothing more holy than to do good to and succor the indigent. Elsewhere also, everywhere in the most distant lands, the good Catholics have wished to celebrate it, and two telegrams have just reached me, one informs me that the good Maltese desire to celebrate this anniversary as an appointed festival, and that the Governor of Malta, granting the request of the Bishops of Malta and Gozzo, has ordered that their wish should be fulfilled. The other telegram informs me that the Queen of England, although not a Catholic, has also associated herself with these sentiments by sending me a cordial letter of congratulation." The assembly at this announcement, broke out into exclamations of joy and applause.

According to the correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, the ladies met after their audience and sent off the following telegram to Mgr. Manning, the Archbishop of Westminster: "Make known to her Majesty the profound gratitude of 800 Roman ladies for the telegram sent by her to-day to His Holiness."

—The lynching of the wretch Mera, at Watseka, Illinois, for maltreating and killing his son, may be excused by some, says the Phila'a *Age*, on account of the unnatural cruelty of the act which excited public indignation, but this really affords no palliation for mob violence. A patient trial and legal condemnation should be given to every criminal. It is said that the leader of the mob laid down the law that the accused was only guilty of manslaughter, which is punishable by imprisonment, but in the opinion of the mob, he should undergo the penalty of death. From this we infer that it was conceded that the man did not intend to kill his son, and it is possible that rumor may have exaggerated the details of his crime. Those who took his life, without the warrant of the law, ought to be severely punished by it.

—News has been received in Paris of the total wreck of the French ship Souvenance on the South African coast, with all on board. One hundred and fifty bodies have been washed ashore from the wreck.

TERRIBLE CRIME AND LYNCHING.—A special correspondent sends the following particulars of an atrocious crime and its results at Watseka, Ill., July 5th:

A man of the name of Martin Mera, about three weeks ago beat his son, aged ten years, in a terrible manner, so badly that it was impossible for the little fellow to get out of bed when called by his father the next morning. This seemed to exasperate the brutal fellow, and, taking a red-hot poker, he thrust it into the boy's side, and not satisfied with this, took the boy up from bed, and putting him on the red hot stove, held him there until he was burned horribly. He then beat him over the head with the butt end of a whip until dead. The brutal wretch threw the lifeless body under the bed on which his wife was lying, and told her if she breathed a word of the affair he would kill her. That night he wrapped the body of the boy in a sheet and buried it near a hedge in his garden.

The next morning he went to Gilman and advertised the boy as a runaway, offering a reward for information of his whereabouts. On Saturday last, suspicion having been aroused by some words let fall by the boy's sister, the mother and two daughters were taken in charge, and the man arrested. After the mother found her brute of a husband was under arrest, she told the whole dreadful story of the murder. The body of the boy was found, and the terrible reality of the murder fully demonstrated. Of course the excitement was intense, and the officers only with great tact were able to get Mera into prison.

On Wednesday night a mob of 250 men and a great crowd of women and children surrounded the jail, took Mera out, put him in a wagon, and drove to the woods. He was given twenty minutes to say his prayers, when a rope was put around his neck, and the men, catching hold of the other end, ran him up and held him until dead. After being taken down he was shot several times and beaten with clubs.

P. S.—Since the above was in print some of the testimony before the coroner's jury has been received by telegraph. All of the particulars as above given have been verified. The mother, who was confined in bed at the time, was perfectly helpless. She testifies that after the roasting and the whipping the fiend rubbed the suffering boy with spirits, and forced some down his throat; the child raised his hands and moved his lips and expired.

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT AT CHESTNUT HILL.—A few days ago the inmates of a country seat, pleasantly situated at Chestnut Hill, were thrown into a state of confusion by the fact that the lady of the house had given birth to twins. One little stranger was expected and duly provided for, but the second was one too many. Confusion was, however, worse confounded when investigation showed the color of the babes. They were not simply brunettes—they were mulattoes! At first nothing was said to the mother of this mistake in the color, but the truth could not long be concealed from the husband.

Nearly maddened by the terrible statement, his first thought was for vengeance on the author of his shame. Suspicion, of course, fell first upon the colored coachman. He was sought and soon found. Upon being charged with the crime he at once admitted his guilt. "But," said he, taking an elegant gold watch out of his pocket, "you ought not to blame me. Look at this gold watch. She gave it to me."

The directness and simplicity of the statement disarmed the husband. He took the watch in his hand and went to the bedside of his wife. "Did you give this watch to John?" "Yes," was the reply. Deeming further iequiry unnecessary, and abandoning all thought of revenge or retribution, the terribly stricken man, taking with him the other children, left his wife in possession of the house she had polluted. The coachman drove him into the city, and so the story ends.—*Phila. Herald.*

RUM MURDER AND THE REMEDY.—*Apropos* of the "acute insanity" resulting from drink, under the influence of which Dr. Connolly murdered his children and then took his own life, the Herald asks: "Is there no remedy for these terrible deeds? Is there nothing upon our statute books that requires the police to lock up voluntary madmen? Is there no laws to restrain these 'sprees' that lead to madness and murder?" There are laws, indeed, but they are insufficient. It is not enough to fine the drunkard who makes a public nuisance of himself, for the fine does not prevent a repetition of the offense, and the habit grows until the victim in a fit of delirium or drunken rage kills somebody, whereupon the community rolls its eyes and lifts its hands in horror, exclaiming, "What shall be done to correct this awful state of affairs?" The remedy is easy enough, if you will only apply it.—Send the drunkard, who exposes himself in public places, to State prison. Make inebriety, under such circumstances, as much a crime as theft. Surely with the terrible experience we have had of what drunkenness leads to, no maudlin sympathy for man's weakness ought to stand in the way of that protection to human life which society has a right to demand. Moreover, the mere knowledge of such a penalty as that suggested, would throw the responsibility entirely upon the shoulders of the man who invoked it.—If he should choose to get drunk in the face of such a law, there would be nobody to blame but himself.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE trial of Mrs. Sherman for the awful dark deeds of murder by poison so fairly laid to her charge, promises to prove one of the most remarkable in criminal history. The accused is a woman of education and culture, of handsome appearance and pleasant ways—aside from her *penchant* for poisoning her nearest relatives—and moved in good village society. The evidence against her seems to show that she has sent eight children—natural and step-children—and three husbands all traveling in close succession into eternity by the aid of arsenic. Certainly the presence of this deadly poison was discovered in large quantities in the stomachs of two of her departed husbands and two of her children, the bodies of whom were exhumed by the coroner engaged in conducting the investigation. Mrs. Sherman appears to have indulged in the poisoning business merely for the gratification of some singular monomania, as no selfish or other object seems to have influenced her. And yet no one has ever discovered anything mentally wrong about her. She is a member in high standing of a temperance society, and had always been, as her mother-in-law states, a kind mother and a good and faithful wife.—But her crimes have been even darker than those for which Mrs. Grinder, our modern Borgia, died on the scaffold, and in all probability the same wretched fate awaits her.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

ANOTHER comical reason stated by General Grant for the pardon of Bowen is that he was a Union man. Too much so, in one particular, which brought him into trouble. Politically, he was for secession, just as long as that cause seemed thriving.—*Age.*

Political and News Items.

—Robert Houdin, the great conjuror, is dead.

—Bellefonte has a veteran of 1812 who served eight months as a private in the late war, when he was seventy-four years of age.

—A man in Danville has kept one hotel for forty years, and has an old bachelor boarder, who has been with him for thirty-five years.

—A "Panorama of the St. Lawrence," which originally cost twenty thousand dollars, was recently sold in Boston as "unclaimed goods," for five hundred dollars.

—One of the Siamese twins is lying at the point of death. The other is in good health. In anticipotion of death, arrangements are made for the immediate separation of the living from the dead brother.

—A correspondent of the London Times, writing from India, tells of a recent whirlwind that carried houses, trees and herds high into the air, and dashing them to the ground a mile or so away, killed everything that possessed life.

—A child was born at Manchester, Vt., on Tuesday, which weighed only two ounces, but was perfectly formed, and hopes are entertained of its living. Its face can be almost covered with an old-fashioned cent, and a lady's finger ring can be slipped on the arm.

—A negro named Pinchback ("Senatah Pinchback, ob Looeyanner") has brought suit at New Orleans against the Jackson Railroad for refusing to allow him a couch in the white sleeping car. This valuable 'moke allows he has thereby been damaged to the extent of $5,000.

—We are heartily glad, says the Dayton *Herald*, to record the fact that Mrs. Vallandigham is now in a hopeful way of recovery. She is able to sit up during a portion of the day. Her many devoted friends are ministering every care and attention requisite to sustain her in the recent terrible shock which she has suffered.

—At the Columbus, Ohio, celebration of the Fourth, Miss Maggie Sights made a balloon ascension, but was captured by a tree and held thirty feet above the ground for two hours before she could be released.—She was in imminent peril all the time, but faced the music in good order, and fainted as soon as she was on the ground where she could do it safety.

—At Edinburgh a jet of water is seen gushing from an old elm tree on the Mall, near Dr. Mohr's statue, the water, which is frothy and tasteless, bubbling through a crack in the bark about five feet from the ground. Various theories are broached to to account for this singular freak, one of which is that the tree is hollow, and that the water issues from a spring in the vicinity.

—Since the first day of June President Grant has passed three days in Washington, and for that immense amount of service he has drawn from the Treasury of the United States $2,082.33, or nearly $700 for each day that he attended to the duties of his office. The balance of the time he has spent with Tom Murphy, and other congenial and convivial spirits, at Long Branch and elsewhere.

—Love and loyalty have triumphed. Bowen and bigamy are in the ascendant.—The President, melting under the fact that Bowen had rendered good service to the cause of the Union during the rebellion, forgot he had more than one wife, and opened his prison doors. After the appointment of a son of Brigham Young to West Point over the child of a brave officer of the Union army, this course was expected.

—The lion and lamb have no excuse for not laying down together any more. At Woonsocket, the other morning, a cat, domiciled in a store, was found carefully nursing three kittens and a young rat. The kittens through the day were removed, but the cat continued her motherly offices to the rat, and when the foundling was able to walk led it out with her own progeny, showing no partiality, as becomes a proper parent.

—By having his wits about him and a plentiful supply of eggs, Mr. Joseph Hale succeeded in saving the life of his wife last week, in Portland, who, in a fit of abstraction, had swallowed a dose of corrosive sublimate, thinking it was laudanum.—Given over by the frightened neighbors for as good as dead, her husband at once administered to the terrified victim the whites of 15 eggs, which completely neutralized the effects of the poison.

—Dayton, Ohio, July 9.—A furious storm occurred here to-day. The German Lutheran Church was demolished and four persons killed and twenty injured. The bridge over the Miami River was destroyed and two boys were killed. The Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum was unroofed and two female patients were wounded. The school house of the Church of the United Brethren was blown down, and St. Mary's Catholic Church and the Miami Railroad depot were unroofed. Loss over $50,000.

—General Hancock is reported to be opposed to his own nomination for President for the following reason: He thinks that by the time the American people get through with Grant they will not want another Soldier President for a generation. The difference in this case, however, is that Hancock has shown the highest capacity for civil administration, and the utmost regard for the constitution of his country, while Grant's career evinces the utmost ignorance of the constitution, and total disregard for the rights and liberties of his fellow citizens.

—The 8.05 train from New York and the 7.35 train from New York, on the New York and Newark railroad, met on an open switch, at Boyles' station, on Saturday last and both engines were demolished, and the first and second cars of each train were telescoped. Both the trains were thrown from the track, the cars caught fire from the locomotives, and two of them were entirely consumed.—Four persons were killed and nine wounded. Various other persons were slightly bruised. A later dispatch says that it is supposed there are many other bodies in the ruins.

—The noble conduct of those two railroad engineers on the New Jersey road, who, when they saw their two trains, by a switchman's fault, rushing at each other with resistless force, stood bravely at their posts, and exerted themselves to moderate the inevitable shock, deserves to be embalmed in immortal verse. They both looked their death firmly in the face and met it like heroes, as they were. One was crushed out of shape and life by the collision; the other, with both legs broken and body mangled, lingered awhile in agony and died. Such conduct renews and confirms one's faith in human nature.

—A terrible storm passed over Dayton, O., on Sunday last, demolishing the Lutheran church, killing three persons outright, injuring one fatally, and hurting quite a number seriously. A bridge there was also destroyed, causing the death of two boys and the severe injury of two others. Within a few miles of the city a tree was blown across a gypsy wagon and instantly killed a woman therein. Two trees also fell on a farm house in the vicinity, crushing it and killing two of the inmates. At Crestline several buildings were struck by lightining and four or five persons injured, while in other localities barns, crops, fences, etc., were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

—President Thiers has written a letter to the Pope inviting him to take up his residence in France. Thiers makes an humble apology to the Holy Father for the inability of France to interfere in behalf of his temporal power in the Roman States, but declares it his earnest conviction that Italian unity is impossible.

—A fire broke out in the central part of Lewistown on Saturday night, the 1st of July. It originated in a stable adjoining the Red Lion hotel, kept by a Mr. Coleman, and rapidly extended. The hotel, a dwelling house and six stables were burned before the flames were quenched. A house was also torn down to stay the progress of the conflagration. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The total loss is about $15,000.

—A sad scene of misfortune and poverty has been brought to light in upper Mauch Chunk. It seems that a few months ago a man moved there with his family. He was poor, but a good citizen and kind father and husband. He worked a short time and was promoted to a better position and better pay. The strike came on and want stared his little family in the face daily for weeks. When work began he resumed his place, glad that he could again earn bread for those he loved. He was taken down with typhoid fever, and, as he lay dying, his wife in the same room gave birth to a child. They had only two rooms, and no comforts. Wednesday the poor man's life went out. The story is a sad one, but the reality is much sadder.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!
AT
MAYER'S
N. Y. Dry Goods and Clothing Store!

The following new goods have just been opened:

Choice Styles Plain and Figured Grena dines,
Rare Styles Shawls and Sacks,
Rich Styles Sash, Neck, and Bow Ribbons,
Plain Styles gray mixed Silk Poplins,
Superb Styles Figured Curtains, &c., &c.,
Latest Styles Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats and Bonnets,
Alpacas, Mohairs, Poplins, Ginghams, Percales, Chintzes, Black Silks, Japanese Linens, Japanese Silks, Japanese Poplins.

LOW PRICES IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Boys' Suits	$ 4 and upwards.
Men's Cheviot Suits	$12 and upwards.
All kinds of Suits	$ 8 and upwards.
Men's Pantaloons	$ 2 and upwards.
Men's Vests	$ 1 to $5.
School Suits for boys of all ages.	

L. & H. MAYER, Proprietors.

Wm. McKnight, Jr.,
DEALER IN
RAILWAY ENGINEERS'
—AND—
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
SOLE AGENT FOR
Eagle Steam Hydraulic Packing,
Huntoon Steam Governor,
Thurston's Excelsior Anti-Friction Metal,
Costing 20 per cent. less than other Metals.
STANDARD LUBRICATING
PLUMBAGO,
Galena Lubricating Oils,
For Light and Heavy Machinery,
COAL AND RAILWAY CARS!
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
NO. 99 WATER STREET,
[7-1-3m.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

EBENSBURG
FOUNDRY!
J. A. SHOEMAKER,
Manufacturer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
THRESHING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS,
WIND MILLS;
PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS,
SHOVEL PLOWS,
CULTIVATORS;
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES
OF EVERY DESIGN AND PRICE;
Church, School and Dinner BELLS;
CAST IRON FENCING,
KETTLES, AND CAST HOLLOW WARE
of every description, &c., &c.
ALL WORK WARRANTED!!
Special attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Stoves, Farming Utensils, &c.
All orders promptly attended to. Old metal, grain, etc., taken in exchange for work.
Ebensburg, July 1, 1871.-3m.

SUMMER RESORT.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, *Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.*—P. BENGELE, Proprietor.—This fine Hotel has recently been refitted and refurnished in the most comfortable and attractive style, and is now open for the accommodation of the public. Persons visiting this romantic village will find it to their advantage and comfort to stop at this House. As a SUMMER RESORT it cannot be excelled. The House is large and commodious, the rooms comfortable and well ventilated; and being located on top of the Allegheny Mountains, where the air is at all times pure and invigorating, and being surrounded by the most picturesque and romantic scenery, where the streams are full of trout and the woods abound with game of all kind, it is a most desirable abiding place for those seeking either health or pleasure in the country during the summer season. Terms moderate, and will be made known by calling on or addressing the proprietor. [May 20, 1871.-3m.]

Wanamaker & Brown,
Good & Cheap
CLOTHING
OAK HALL
6th and Market sts
Philad'a

COUNTY COMMISSIONER!—The subscriber hereby announces himself as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the position of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and pledges himself, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office honestly and to the best of his ability. JOHN S. LOMEREAUX.
Blacklick Twp., April 13, 1871.-tc.

1871. SPRING. 1871.
I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE,
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.
Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,
And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.
Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.
SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.
Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,
at lowest possible rates.
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person
Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.
FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! TO CASH CUSTOMERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.
☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essence Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—*Estate of Dominick McBride, dec'd.*
Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of Dominick McBride, late of Carrolltownship, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and to request those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. A. KENNEDY, Adm'r.
Carrolltown, July 1, 1871.-6t.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
Rifles, Double and Single Barrel,
Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition.
Sporting Goods, Rifle Barrels, Locks, Mountings, Gun Materials, &c. Send for a Price List. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, *Great Western Gun Works*, 179 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B. Army Carbines, Rifles and Revolvers bought or traded for.
Pittsburgh, June 17, 1871.-6m.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.
☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHARDON. Charges moderate.
Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.-tf.

Cambria Freeman,

THURSDAY, : : : : JULY 13, 1871.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Cambria county will meet in their respective wards, boroughs and townships on **Saturday**, the **22d** day of **July**, instant, for the purpose of electing two Delegates to meet in a Democratic County Convention, to be held at the Court House in Ebensburg, on **Monday**, the **24th** instant, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a County Ticket to be supported at the coming election—to appoint Judicial and Senatorial Conferees, appoint a Delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and transact such other business as may be required to promote the best interests of the party. The Delegate Elections will open at 3 o'clock, P. M., and close at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Delegates who come to Ebensburg by rail will be furnished with excursion tickets by showing their credentials to any agent on the route.

A new County Committee will be required, and it is suggested that the different Delegates endorse on their credentials the name of the person chosen for their respective ward, borough, or township. By order of the Committee.

R. L. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Haps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Polite attention to strangers, and all treated alike at Wanamaker & Brown's, Phila.

—Glorious rain on Tuesday afternoon. It began with a gust-o and ended with a drizzle.

—The thermometer has been on a grand old high for several days, and everybody has perspired copiously.

—Major Thompson, our new postmaster, took possession of the office and removed it to the Thompson store on Tuesday.

—Dandruff may be effectually eradicated from the scalp by a few applications of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

—The irrepressible and ever welcome Geo. Riddle, of Philadelphia, is in town on the paste He sports a wondrous tile. Talk high for the boarders.

—A little unpleasantness between three parties in this place, on Tuesday last, resulted in the payment of the fire engine debt to the extent of about fifteen dollars.

—New subscribers are greeting us almost every day. That's right; send in the names and the money, and depend on it, we will give full value for your stamps.

—A man named Albert Houck was instantly killed by a mass of stone falling on him in a stone quarry near Cove Station, Huntingdon county, a couple of weeks ago.

—Our Altoona and Summerhill township letters and a communication from Gallitzin, came pouring in after our forms were made up on Wednesday. Too late, of course.

—The New York State Circus gave Ebensburg the go by, having exhibited in Carrolltown on Tuesday and at Loretto on Wednesday of this week. The show is said to be good.

—The glorious Fourth was celebrated in this place with great pomp and ceremony.—The "Dauntless" engine was out and squirted gaily. It was the only squirt in town on that day.

—Jimmy Williams, one of our town boys, had his big toe badly demoralized, a few days ago, merely by allowing a heavy mandrill at a blacksmith shop to fall upon it. The iron took the skin off in toe-toe.

—The Juniors of Cambria township and the Juniors of Ebensburg indulged in a game of base ball on the Fourth. The Cambrians came out at the end of nine innings with 28 against 25 for the Ebensburgers.

—Mr. Henry Foster, the big hearted host of the Cambria House, has our thanks for a bountiful supply of new beets and potatoes. So the guests at the Cambria live high just now on the best of vegetables and other provender.

—Messrs. Myers & Lloyd have accepted the agency in this place for the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, admitted to be by all, with its latest improvements, the very best machine in the world. Go and see it.

—The 4th of July balloon ascension of Prof. Light, at Altoona, didn't take place until the following morning, but when it went off it went up. It lit in Scotch Valley, about ten miles distant, with Light all right and his two hundred dollars earned.

—The drug store of Mr. W. G. Triece, at ...ville, was entered through an opening made by removing a pane of glass, on the night of the 4th inst., and despoiled of about $5 worth of cigars, etc. Mr. T. is a cousin of our townsman, Mr. Chapman.

—We learn that a young lady named Mary ..., living near Wilmore, was beseiged by a swarm of bees, with which she was employed, one day last week, and stung about the face and neck in a shocking manner. Her injuries, though necessarily painful, will not, we trust, prove serious.

—Michael McColgan, Esq., has recently returned from Western Virginia to his home at Wilmore, and desires us to announce that he is on the track for the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer. Mike would make as competent an officer as any one named, and has just the same right to seek the position.

—Dr. D. W. Zeigler, surgeon dentist, will put in an appearance at the Mountain House, in this place, on Monday next, and remain a few days. On the 22d, or thereabouts, he will visit Carrolltown for a few days, and either here or there he will be found ready and willing to wait on all desiring his professional services.

—The Alleghanian establishment was sold by the Sheriff on Tuesday last, Mr. Ed. James, of the Teachers' Advocate, becoming the purchaser, the sum bid being $405. It is Mr. J.'s intention, we believe, to establish a new Republican paper in this place at an early day.—Success attend him pecuniarily; politically may he be d--feated.

—Mr. Adam Leiden, of Chest township, sailed from New York yesterday (Wednesday) for the Fatherland, whither he goes to look after property of considerable value in his native town of Saarbruck, and to the ownership of which he is one of the heirs. Our wishes attend him for a safe and prosperous journey and a speedy return.

—Our whilom typo friend, J. A. Kittell, after several weeks sojourn with his better half under the parental roof, left our town on Monday morning for his old stamping ground in Somerset county, where he has been called to assume for several months the duties of a clerkship on a new railroad contract, which he knows so well how to perform. Good luck be with him.

—Mr. Thomas Griffith, residing near this place received the very unpleasant intelligence, on Thursday last, that his extensive steam saw mill and nearly two millions feet of sawed lumber at Kane, McKane county, had been totally destroyed by fire the evening previous. We learned no particulars, but hear Mr. G.'s loss is estimated at about $70,000, on which, it is said, there was no insurance.

—Mr. Lewis James, of Jackson township, was bitten on the arm, side and throat, on Monday last, by a large and ferocious dog, of which he is the owner. He attempted to chastise the dog for some offence, but the animal turned on him, and had it not been for the intervention of Mrs. James, the probabilities are that his injuries would have been much more severe.

—Ebensburg and Johnstown attempted a game of base ball at the latter place on the Fourth, but after the third inning, and when our boys had scored 13 to their 5, a heavy rain storm intervened and broke up the game. The contest, however, is to be renewed at Tyrone on Saturday of this week, when we believe it will finally to be determined which are the champion base ballists, the Mountaineers or the Conemaugh ...kenapawlings. An umpire from Newark, N. J., one of the best in the country, is to be referee on the occasion.

—Away down in Luzerne county the Freeman has one of the most earnest and efficient friends, in the person of Mr. Martin Wilmore, a former citizen of this county, of which it can boast. Besides his own subscription, Mr. W. has obtained for us no less than five subscribers in that distant locality, for all whom the cash was forthcoming. Of course we feel exceedingly grateful, and only regret that the opportunity is not afforded us to return thanks in like favors nearer home. Wake up, friends, and see if you cannot emulate our Luzerne friend in his generous efforts.

—We have received from an esteemed correspondent a graphic description of the 4th of July picnic at Wilmore, and although partially in type, the pressure upon our columns prevents its publication. Suffice it to say that the picnic was a success in all particulars, and except that a damper was for a little time put on the festivities by a heavy shower of rain, which came down just as the participants were partaking of the splendid dinner prepared by the good ladies of the Catholic congregation there. Many persons from a distance were present, and all enjoyed themselves exceedingly.

—A somewhat extraordinary feat in the lumber line was recently accomplished in this vicinity, and we deem it worthy of record. On the last day of June Mr. Owen Cunningham received an order for a car load of inch and a half plank, to be shipped to a point within a few miles of Pittsburgh, for use on 4th of July. On the morning of July 1st his men went into the woods, cut down the trees, hauled in the logs, sawed the requisite number of plank, hauled them to the station here and put them on the car before three o'clock that day, and on the following morning they were at their destination—all inside of twenty-four hours.

—The exhibition of the pupils of the Academy of the Holy Name, on the afternoon of the 1st., was in all respects a perfect success. The little folks did their parts with the highest honor to themselves and to their accomplished teachers, and won the admiration of all beholders. To say that they deserve praise for their efforts is saying but little, and in so far as some of them are concerned, it is saying too little. Miss Annie Dougherty and Master Herman Myers, who each sang a most exquisite song, gave most unmistakable evidence of vocal talent, and the last named was called out a second time; and Master Frank Gurley and others, in the laughable farce of "Barney the Baron," did more than could have been expected from ones of their age in public on the stage.

—We regret to learn that our friend R. H. Brown, Esq., contemplates giving up the position of Pa. R. R. Agent at Cresson, which he has filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to the company for the past eight years. His object in resigning is to give personal attention to his large and increasing private business. He will continue to reside at Cresson, as heretofore, where he has proved himself a worthy and energetic citizen, and one deserving of the earnest friendship of all classes. Our young friend John C. Dickey, it affords us pleasure to say, will succeed Mr. Brown as agent at Cresson, about August 1st. Johnny is a young man of energy and good business tact, and as he knows exactly what his duties are and how to perform them, he cannot fail to give satisfaction to the company and the public.

MURDER IN ALTOONA—WHISKY THE CAUSE.—A shocking murder was committed in Altoona at a late hour on Monday night, the 3d inst., the unfortunate victim being a peaceable and respectable citizen of that city and a person with whom years ago we held long and pleasant business intercourse, and found on all occasions a prompt, honorable and honest gentleman. The facts of the murder, so far as we have been able to collate them, are that a party consisting of a man named Geo. Wright, another named —— Grindell, and one or two others, repaired to the public house of John Divine, in East Altoona, and finding the front door locked, went to the back door and forced an entrance. Once in, Grindell demanded liquor for the party, which Divine refused. A dispute then arose between the two, which soon culminated in a scuffle, and during its progress Wright drew a revolver and fired at Divine, the ball entering the fleshy part of one of his legs and causing an ugly wound. At this juncture Mr. Benjamin Divine, father of the wounded man, who happened to be present or near at hand, although living elsewhere in the city, interfered, apparently for the purpose of disarming Wright, but had scarcely approached the desperado when the latter placed the pistol to his (Divine's) breast and fired, the ball penetrating his heart and producing instant death. Not satisfied with his bloody work, however, Wright again fired, evidently at the very moment when his victim was falling to the floor, the ball this time entering Divine's head under the chin and passing out through the skull. The flight of the assassin and his associates followed as a matter of course, but the officers succeeded in arresting Wright and Grindell soon after, and committed them to the lock-up. Next day a hearing was had before one of the Associate Judges, in the presence of Judge Taylor, who was summoned from Huntingdon, when Grindell was released on $500 dollars bail and Wright committed to jail at Hollidaysburg to await his trial. Both these men are machinists and were in the employ of the Pa. R. R. Co., Grindell as a gang boss and Wright as a workman under him.—The home of the latter is in Chambersburg, where he is said to have a widowed mother living. If so, God pity her in her great trouble.

THE MOUNTAIN CITY.—If you do not live in Altoona, dear reader, the probabilities are that you have been there, and having been there, it is very likely that you have visited, or at least noticed, a clothing store on Railroad street, immediately above the St. Charles Hotel, and between it and the Exchange Hotel. Now, what we want to get at is, that the proprietor of that clothing store, Mr. B. Goldman, is a gentleman with whom we have been long acquainted, and as an honorable, liberal and obliging merchant we can recommend him to all our friends who seek the wherewith to clothe themselves in the Mountain City. He has a stock unsurpassed for extent, variety, styles and textures, and nowhere can man or boy be more neatly or cheaply furnished with an outfit. When you call on Mr. G. with a view to purchase, just tell him that the FREEMAN sent you, and see if he don't do his level best to give you good bargains.

A NEW WORK BY A LOCAL AUTHOR.—"Sketches of School Life and Schoolmasters." compiled from the writings of Charles Dickens, by our talented townsman, T. J. Chapman, Esq., County Superintendent, is now in the hands of the celebrated New York publishing firm, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., by whom it is to be printed, embellished and bound in the best style, and issued as soon as possible in a volume of 250 or 300 pages. Of course it will be a book well worth perusal and preservation, coming from such an efficient compiler, and in this county particularly, where Mr. Chapman is so well known and appreciated, it cannot fail to meet with a large and ready sale.

MISFORTUNES never come singly. We know a gentleman whose mowing machine and sewing machine both became demoralized, and his house almost caught fire—all in one day. The mowing machine was so badly used up that it had to be replaced with a new one, and the owner, like a sensible man as he is, went forthwith and bought one of the celebrated Ætna Mowers from Geo. Huntley, who is the right man to apply to when farming utensils are needed by any one.

HOME, sweet, sweet home; be it ever so homely, there is no place like—A. J. Christy's cheap cash store in the town of Loretto, where there is a full line, complete variety, and an immense stock of dry goods, groceries, drugs, etc., etc., always to be found and at all times to be bought at as low prices as anywhere else in the county. Don't forget Andy the first time, and he'll make it an object to you never to forget him in the future.

SECOND-HANDED.—We all know what that means—something that has been used by somebody else before you get it. Mills, the flour and feed man, is slightly in the second-hand business—not of course selling second-hand flour, feed, hams, or anything of that sort—but a first rate second-hand buggy, which somebody will get a bargain in the purchase of if they apply soon to E. J. Mills, High street, Ebensburg.

THE happiest folks, we are ready to bet are those who never get in a bad humor or fly in a passion or get in a pet, no matter what difficulties in life their pathways beset. Of course people of that kind, being supremely happy, buy all the dry goods, groceries, clothing, notions, etc., they need, or their families need, at Vallie Barker's cheapest of all cheap mercantile emporiums.

NOTHING LIKE IT.—We refer to NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, advertised in another column. It is in *one bottle*, and as clear as ice. No gum, no filth, *no poison*. Examine it. See advertisement.

Geis & Foster's big store, Johnstown, is the cheapest and best stocked in the county. When you visit Johnstown don't forget to call and see their beautiful goods and buy very low.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHNSTOWN, July 10, 1871.

DEAR FREEMAN—The news of the day has to some extent accumulated on my hands, and yet much of it is too old for use. There are, however, some items of genuine interest, one of which is a

SUICIDE.

A man named John Galler, who lived in the 6th ward, took a notion that his span of life was long enough, and so took poison to end it. But the dose was too large, and only acted as an emetic, whereupon he took a knife and cut his throat. The knife, going dull, this second business was only half done, and the doctors had to finish the job. They thought at first that he could be cured, but the loss of blood terminated the case fatally. The deceased has a large family, with whom he always lived on pleasant terms. When asked why he committed the rash act, he said it was not domestic troubles, but that he was tired living, and wanted to die. He was confident of a happy future.

ACCIDENT TO HON. D. J. MORRELL.

Hon. Daniel J. Morrell and David Dibert, Esq., had been out at a railroad meeting at Scalp Level, and were returning in a carriage by way of Ben's Creek. The shafts became loosened and the swingletree came in contact with the horses' heels, which caused a run off. Mr. Dibert jumped out, but Mr. Morrell held on to the lines until he was dragged out. His skull was fractured and his back sprained by the fall, and his head was badly cut. Dr. Lowman repaired at once to the scene of the accident and dressed the wounds, after which Mr. Morrell was removed to his residence. He is now recovering rapidly, and if the weather is favorable, he will get well. He made a very narrow escape from death. "Ab hoc momentum pendat æternitas." On what a moment hangs eternity. Had the case proved fatal, there is no man in the community who would have been so greatly missed. We sincerely hope that his injuries will be entirely healed.

ON THE RAMPAGE.

Last week being the 4th, more or less, your correspondant resolved on a trip to the scenes of his boyhood, which he has not seen for forty years; and the trip was accomplished But, alas! what changes time has wrought in 40 years. Our wonder is how Damascus and other Asiatic cities could have stood the mouldering wreck of time for three thousand years when forty years makes so many changes.—The new house my father built, just forty years ago, is now smouldering in ruins, while the house he then lived in, and the barn, and the "old oaken bucket that hung in the well," are long since demolished, and not a stone left to show where they stood. We only knew the place by the eternal rock ribbed hills, the springs and the brooks, and a few trees that still stood as sentinels to watch over the bodding ruins of what was once a happy homestead.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

The school room of the "Sisters" is progressing rapidly toward completion. The brick work is up to the first story. It will be completed in time for a winter school. It stands in the rear of the old Foster House.

THE NEW BOROUGH.

Woodvale has been a borough for some time, but for school purposes it came into existence only last June. A contract has been entered into for an eight month term. The present house has been repaired and a lot bought for a new building. The board of school directors are determined to bring this borough to A No. 1 in school matters. May success attend them!

EARLY HARVEST.

Wheat harvest commenced one week earlier in this region than it was ever known to commence. The grain is good, the crop heavy, and it ripened almost in a day. Oats and grass are middling. Corn is shooting up rapidly and all the crops may be called good.

DISSOLUTION.

Lewis Cohen and Henry Cohen, of the Hat Parlor firm, have dissolved partnership. Henry goes west to seek his fortune while Lewis remains to continue the Cheap Hat Parlor. Both are worthy gentlemen, and I wish each of them abundant prosperity. I hope to hear of Henry Cohen soon and to learn that he has turned up trump in the right quarter of the world for successful business. He is a young man of great promise and has the good wishes of all he left behind him.

ROB ROY.

THE JOHNSTOWN TRIBUNE AND THE ACCIDENT TO YOUNG MCMULLEN.—We cannot better comply with the request contained in the following than by publishing the note entire. We think the statement of the *Tribune*, whether true or false, was uncalled for, but we feel sure that if the facts are as our correspondent states them, and we have no doubts in that direction, the editor of that paper will take pleasure in making the *amende honorable.*

LORETTO, July 7, 1871.

MR. MCPIKE—*Dear Sir*—As a favor to me and my brother H. A. and family, I wish you to refute the erroneous and malicious statement of that filthy sheet, the Johnstown *Tribune*, with regard to Wm. McMullen's sad accident. That paper states that the boy was under the influence of liquor, and that he had quit work and was idling and acting in a reckless manner—all which are malicious falsehoods. The boy had only recovered from the fever and commenced work the day before the accident; and during his dinner hour he got on the engine to ride a short distance, and while getting off his hat blew from his head, and in trying to catch the hat he slipped under the backing engine. He had not one drop of liquor in him. By doing this you will oblige

Your friend,

JNO. A. MCMULLEN.

ARE YOU INSURED.—If not, why delay? At a small cost you may escape the financial ruin of yourself and family. By some unforseen accident your home, store, shop, or warehouse, the result of a lifetime of hard labor, may be, in a few hours, converted into a smoking heap of ruins. Secure then at once a good policy of insurance, sufficient to indemnify you to at least three-fourths any possible loss, and then all apprehension of a severe calamity will be alleviated, and the world will appear to your daily vision with many of its possibilities concealed from view, and you will have a feeling of satisfaction from the fulfilment of a sacred duty.—Call on KERR & CO., 1316 Tenth Avenue, Altoona, and they will accommodate you.

Foreign Exchange and Shipping are also among the specialties of this reliable firm, and passage tickets to and from all points in the world can be obtained from them at regular rates.

HICKEY'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—John Hickey, Undertaker, on Julian street, Fourth Ward, Altoona, is prepared to supply Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes and patterns, and on reasonable terms.

Hair and Straw Matrasses manufactured to order at less than city prices.

Cane seat chairs re-caned and fitted up as good as new.

Mr. Hickey keeps constantly on hand a large stock of new and fashionable furniture, and those who require anything in his line should give him a call. Every article sent from his rooms will be warranted as represented.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. [jul.13.-tf.]

COHEN'S HAT PARLOR has lost none of its prestige on account of the railroad excitement. In fact, at that *big meetin'* we noticed several tip-top hats that had just been fotched from Cohen's. This firm has a very large assortment of hats and caps, both for summer and winter—for every day and Sunday, and the proprietors spare no pains to make a customer feel agreeable while dealing at that store. People cannot get cheaper nor better hats anywhere. Cohen also keeps gents' furnishing goods of all kinds, neckties, shirts, colars, umbrellas, etc. Now is the time and here is the place for cheap bargains. We advise all our readers who ever visit Johnstown to call at No. 227 Main street and see Cohen's large stock of goods.

LAKE FISH.

540 half-barrels Lake Herring.
420 quarter-barrels Lake Herring.
240 half-barrels White Fish.

The finest fish in the market, for sale at LOWER RATES than at any time during the last eight years.

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 335 Liberty Street,
[5-21.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1m.]

CORN BROOMS.

400 doz Corn Brooms, made from choice material, for sale at lower rates than at any time during the last ten years.

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 335 Liberty Street,
[5-21.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1m.]

ROW.—Those three simple letters, *r-o-w*, have fully as many meanings as there are letters.—How different it is with *r-o-e*, especially if the short syllable *Vin* is put before it. Then it will read Vinroe, whom everybody should know by this time as the proprietor of the Cambria House boot and shoe store, where matron, maid or miss, man, youth or boy, can get anything in the boot or shoe line very cheap in leed.

COMMUNICATION.

SMICKSBURG, PA., June, 1871.

[*Continuation of Letter published June 17th.*]

The Reformation of the sixteenth century was a glorious emancipation of the Church of God from the bondage of sin, ignorance and corruption. It furnishes the genuine Christian with an interesting and delightful subject for contemplation, and at the same time presents to him a cause for sincere and unfeigned gratitude to the great and only Head of the Church, the Lord Jesus Christ.

The short history of the Reformation which I propose writing I will divide into four parts: I. The necessity of the Reformation. II. The means by which the Reformation was commenced and prosecuted. III. The blessings of the Reformation. IV. The obligations arising out of the Reformation.

I. THE NECESSITY OF THE REFORMATION.

The necessity of the Reformation will appear very evident from the corruption in doctrine, in worship, and in morals, that prevailed in the Church of Rome. Many doctrines were imposed upon the people as articles of faith which had not the least foundation in the Holy Scriptures, in reason, or in primitive antiquity, and which are utterly opposed to common sense and the experience of mankind, as I will briefly show by referring to the most important of them.

First, I will notice the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Bishop of Rome. This doctrine was in the Church of Rome, at the time of the Reformation, almost universally maintained. Bellarmine, a distinguished interpreter of the Romish faith, teaches that the Pope, when he instructs the whole Church concerning faith, cannot err. "We can believe nothing," says Lewis Capsensis, "unless we believe with a divine faith that the Pope is the successor of St. Peter, and *infallible.*" "It depends upon the Pope," says Baronius, "to ratify the decrees, and to alter them when ratified." "The Pope," says Bellarmine, "is absolutely above the Catholic Church, and above a General Council; so that he has no Judge above him on earth." Cornelius Mussres says: "The Pope cannot err. He (the Pope) has even, by some Roman Catholic writers, been designated as God upon earth." But it is presumed that no Roman Catholic will deny the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Pope, since the famous Council recently held at Rome has decided that the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Pope is held, maintained and taught by the Roman Catholic Church. I reply to this assumption, that it is blasphemous and utterly unfounded in the Scriptures. This doctrine was never acknowledged in the ancient Church, and was only introduced in an age of universal corruption. From history we learn that Popes have contradicted themselves and each other. General Councils decided in avowed opposition to each other. Pope Gregory, in the latter end of the sixth century, said that "*whosoever claims the universal episcopate is the forerunner of Antichrist;*" and yet the claim has been made by numerous Pontiffs: so that if the decision of Gregory is to be received as infallible truth, his successors in the Pontificate are the forerunners of Antichrist; while, on the other hand, if they are not the forerunners of Antichrist, his decision is not true, and therefore he was not infallible. The Divine Redeemer said, Matt., XXIII., 8-9-10: "Be not ye called Rabbi; for one is your Master even Christ; and all ye are brethren, and call no man your Father upon earth, for one is your Father, who is in heaven. Neither be ye Masters, for one is your Master even Christ." The monstrous absurdity of the infallibility of the Pope was one of the erroneous doctrines which made a reformation necessary. I will for the present not say anything about the Pope's temporal sovereignty. In a future communication I may discuss it.

Secondly, I will now call your attention to the absurd doctrine of transubstantiation, held by the Roman Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation, and which she still holds. The Church of Rome contends that the consecrated bread and wine in the sacrament of the Lord's supper are actually so transmuted in the essential qualities as to cease being any longer bread and wine, and henceforth become the strictly literal, and proper, and substantial, and material flesh and blood of Jesus Christ—yea, even Jesus Christ himself, with his humanity, and Divinity. The Council of Trent says: "If any man shall deny, that in the most holy sacrament of the Eucharist there are contained truly and really and substantially the body and blood; together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, and therefore the whole Christ, he is accursed." In the year A. D. 1215, when the twelfth General Council was held at Rome under the pontificate of Innocent III., this doctrine was introduced into the Church of Rome. From this doctrine arose the worship of the host or wafer, as a natural result. How soon and how readily was the idolatrous practice grafted on the Popish innovation of transubstantiation. From the Roman canon law we learn that Pope Honorius, who succeeded Innocent III., shortly after the Council ordered the priests at a certain part of the mass service to elevate the consecrated wafer, and at the same time the people should prostrate themselves before it in worship. About fifty years after the Council—that is in the year 1264—that celebrated festival, still observed with much pomp and parade in Catholic countries, and called the Feast of Corpus Christi, or body of Christ, was instituted. In this feast the *wafer idol* is carried through the streets in procession amidst scenes of merriment, rejoicing and illumination, and upon its approach all fall down upon their knees and worship it till it has passed by. This practice is idolatrous and wicked, and is exceedingly injurious to precious and immortal souls. Did not this absurd doctrine, and the sinful and superstitious practice arising from it, call loudly for reformation?

Thirdly, I will consider the celibacy of the clergy, and of the nuns, and of various orders of monks. Have we not in the doctrines of celibacy one of the most evident marks of the great apostasy predicted by St. Paul in his first Epistle to Timothy, IV., 1-2-3, where forbidding to marry is expressly mentioned as one of the signs by which the apostasy will be known? How clearly is the doctrine of the celibacy of the clergy opposed to the divine instructions of the Bible! No wonder the Roman Catholic priests do not wish the Bible to be read in the common schools. The Apostle Paul, in describing the qualifications of a Bishop, says: "This is a true saying, if a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work." A Bishop, then, must be blameless. "The husband of one wife; given to hospitality; one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity; for if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the Church of God?" In instructing Titus concerning the elders (ministers) to be ordained in the Isle of Crete, he says: "If any be blameless, the husband of one wife, having faithful children, such should be ordained. For a bishop must be blameless as a steward of God." The recital of the enormous wickedness which followed the adoption of the doctrine of celibacy would be too horrible to be embodied in a communication written for the perusal of the public. Did not this absurdity call loudly for a Reformation?

Fourthly, The doctrine of seven sacraments is erroneous and unscriptural. The Church had only two sacraments until 1144, when it was first taught by Hugo de St. Victoire and Peter Lombard. In the Council of Florence, 1438, it was fully determined that it should be taught as the doctrine of the Church that there were seven sacraments, contrary to all correct interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. On this subject evidently a Reformation was necessary.

Fifthly, I will now give a statement of the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church of the distinction of sins into venial and mortal—those which incurred censure or the penalty of death. The catechism reduced the deadly or capital sins to seven, as follows: Pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, sloth. Of course all others were venial. Hence we are not surprized to hear the Council of Mentz plainly profess that they cannot understand how God could be just if he punished any for venial sins without eternal punishment. Andradires and Bonaventura assert that for venial sins we do not so much as need repentance. Now, when we consider that sin in every form and degree is the object of divine abhorrence, that the wrath of heaven is revealed against all unrighteousness without exception, and that sin is the alienation of the heart of man from God, which constitutes the guilt of sin, what must we think of this impious distinction of sins? It certainly opens the door to all licentiousness, and this has been the legitimate fruit of it in the Church of Rome.

The necessity of the Reformation appears very evident from the corruptions in doctrine, in worship and in morals that prevailed in the Church of Rome. Some of the doctrines I have already mentioned, and I will now proceed to direct your attention to others. I here then will first refer to the *doctrine of merit*, which is universally taught in the Roman Catholic Church. The Council of Trent expressly declares "that the good works of justified persons are really meritorious; deserving not only an increase of grace, but eternal life and an increase of glory; and it has anathematized all who deny this doctrine." All this is directly opposed to the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures teaching that sinners are justified by faith without the works of the law. See what the word of God says—Romans, IV., 4-5: "Now to him him that worketh is the reward, * * * not of grace, but of debt. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly; his faith is counted for righteousness." Romans, V., 1: "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." John, III., 15-16-36:—"That whosoever believeth in him (the Son of God) should not perish, but have eternal life. * * * * For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Romans, III., 24-25-26-27: "Being justified freely by his grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, who God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousnees for remission of sins that are past through the forbearance of God." To declare, I say at this time, his righteousness, that he might be justified, and the justifies of him which believeth in Jesus. Where is boasting then? It is excluded. By what law?—of work? Nay, but by the law of faith. Therefore, we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. Galatians, II., 16: "By the works of the law no flesh shall be justified." How unscriptural and erroneous, therefore, is the doctrine of merit, as held and maintained by the Roman Catholic Church. But I must here add the awful doctrine of the *work of supererogation.* This monstrous and absurd doctrine was invented in the twelfth century, says Dr. Mosheim. It was modified and enbellished in the thirteenth century. It (this doctrine) contains, among others, the following enormities: That there actually exists an immense treasure of merit, composed of pious deeds and virtuous actions which the saints had performed beyond what was necessary for their own salvation, and which was therefore applicable to the benefit of others; that the guardian and dispenser of this precious treasure was the Roman pontiff, and that he of consequence was empowered to assign to such as he thought proper a portion of this inexhaustible source of merit, suitable to their respective degrees of guilt, and sufficient to deliver them from the punishment due to their crimes. "It is a most deplorable mark," adds Mosheim, "of the power of superstition, that a doctrine so absurd in its nature and so pernicious in its effects should still be retained and defended in the Church of Rome." As a proof that this doctrine of 'Works of Supererogation' has not been abandoned since the death of Mosheim, and that the Pope still maintains this doctrine in the nineteenth century, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that he still claims to possess the key of that superabundant store of merit, consisting not only of the merits of Christ, but also of the holy Virgin and all the Saints. In confirmation of this statement, we quote the following extract from the Jubilee Bull of Pope Leo, issued from the Vatican at Rome in 1824: "We have resolved," says he, "by virtue of authority given us from heaven, fully to unlock that sacred treasure composed of the merits, sufferings and virtues of Christ our Lord, and of his *Virgin Mother*, and of *all the Saints*, which the author of human salvation has *intrusted to our dispensation.* To you, therefore, venerable brethren,—patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops,—it belongs to explain with perspicuity the power of indulgences—what is their efficacy in the remission, not only of the canonical penance, but also of the temporal punishment due to divine justice for past sin, and what succor is afforded out of the heavenly treasure, from the merits of Christ and *his saints*, to such as have departed real penitents in God's love, yet before they had duly satisfied by fruits worthy of penance for sins of commission and omission, and are purifying in the fire of Purgatory." Such arrogance, usurpation of both spiritual and temporal power, and awful blasphemy on part of the Pope and priests, and such erroneous doctrines, absurdities and superstitions, received and believed by the people, certainly demanded a Reformation.

* * * * * * * * * *

MAGGIE BLACK.

[There is more of this, but it is simply impossible to devote additional space to the subject this week.—ED.]

[ORIGINAL.]

AN ANAGRAM.

Respectfully Dedicated to "One Hood."

"One Hood," since you have thought it fit
A play on words to try,
And seek to ply me with your wit,
Allow me to re-ply.

My crooked life I too could tell;
I early went to sticks;
And though I've rarely been unwell,
I've seen full fifty sicks.

And like friend Elder, I must own,
A two-fold life pursue;
For while a lawyer I am known,
I am a lame man too.

Time was when I could crack a joke,
When mirth and fun were free;
But now the puns I used to poke
Are poked again at me.

And genuine wit I've none to give,
And so would fain retreat,
For, like the "village" where I live,
My puns grow "obsolete."

And yours, albeit passing good,
With humor flowing free,
Still don't remind me much of Hood—
You cannot Hood-wink me.

His wit is sparkling, bright and clear—
Apparent to all eyes;
No change of type is needed here—
He don't *Italicise.*

Now, whether you be Mac-or-Mick,
It matters not to me;
I've "ne'er seen Sam," nor know his trick,
And shall let Samuel B.

Like me, you grow too old for wit
And sparkling epigrams;
Better at once, like David, quit,
And take to making Sams.

You're fat, because in-fat-u-ate
With cranky verse you've been,
And, like a judgment out of date,
You thus have lost your lien.

I am your friend, and not your foe,
Till death my form shall seize,
And trust that friendship down shall go
Unto my leg-at-ease.

Adieu!—best wishes—lots of fun—
I mean to come again,
If you reply with mirth and pun,
Forever Yours, MACSHANE.

[ORIGINAL.]

MY HEART IS SAD.

My heart is sad, for I have been
Where childhood's early hours were spent,
And viewed the spot where sorrows keen
My parents' heart-strings often rent:—
The toil and care that they did share
To nurture thankless children there.

My heart is sad, for now I know
The many wrongs that I have done,
Which cause unbidden tears to flow
O'er my cheek's furrows, one by one.
Departed Mother! how I see
The grief my waywardness gave thee.

My heart is sad, and yet I feel
A hope of pardon, Father dear;
And now I make this last appeal
To thee, as if thou yet wast here:
If I wronged thee with look or tongue,
Thou knowest, Father, I was young.

My heart is sad, and yet there seems
A joy commingled with my grief,
Like hopes that rise in frightful dreams,
Which gives to sadness some relief.
For that kind monitor within
Condemns me not for childish sin.

My heart is sad, and yet a voice,
As if from heaven, falls on my ear,
Which makes my bleeding heart rejoice,
And tells me that I need not fear.
If parents' sighs are treasured there,
So, too, is many an ardent prayer. S.B.M.

RESPONSIBLE ADVERTISING AGENCIES are a great advantage to both advertiser and publisher. That of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 40 Park Row, New York, is considered by many the most complete establishment of the kind in the United States.

OBITUARY.

ROBERTS.—Died, at his residence in this place, on Tuesday last, July 11th, Mr. DAVID H. ROBERTS, aged 71 years.

The father of the deceased, Mr. Hugh Roberts, a native of Wales, settled in this place in the year 1796, and built a log cabin a short distance south of where Crawford's hotel now stands, and there it was the subject of this sketch was born, being the first *male* child born within the present limits of Ebensburg borough. Mr. R. was a carpenter by trade, but for many years held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was a man of strong natural intellect and sound judgment, and in all the pursuits and duties of life he was above reproach. Being strictly upright and honest, he enjoyed, as he deserved, the good will of all who knew him. His three sons, Messrs. C. T. and I. N. Roberts, of this place, and H. J. Roberts, of Johnstown, are among the most reputable and enterprising citizens of our county—"worthy scions of a noble stock." The remains of deceased were interred at Lloyd's cemetery, near town, on Wednesday afternoon, a large concourse of people participating in the funeral. Peace to his ashes.

KERBEY.—Died, at the residence of his parents, in Wilmore borough, on Tuesday, July 4th, 1871, COOKMAN, son of George W. and —— Kerbey, aged 15 years and 5 months.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME, Ebensburg, Pa., for material furnished, work done, or money loaned, will please present their accounts on or before the 22d day of this month for settlement.

R. C. CHRISTY, Pastor.
Ebensburg, July 12, 1871.-2t.

MONEY WANTED—CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED.—Having left my books and accounts with Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., for collection, I hereby notify all persons indebted that they must make immediate payment to him if they wish to avoid trouble and save costs. And, furthermore, be it known to everybody that henceforth CASH PAYMENTS will be strictly required for all articles purchased and all work done at my establishment.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, July 13, 1871.-3t.*

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—

To James Doyle, whose residence is unknown, John Doyle, residing in Youngstown, State of Ohio, and Joseph Doyle, residing in Hannibal, State of Missouri, heirs and legal representatives of JAMES DOYLE, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased:

Take notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of JAMES DOYLE, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, dec'd, on **Tuesday**, the **8th** day of **August** next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole—otherwise, to value and appraise the same; at which time and place you are requested to attend, if you think proper.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 10, 1871.-4t.

J UST OPENED!

NEW

GOODS!

Cheap! Cheaper! Cheapest!

Geis & Foster,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A FULL LINE OF

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,

MOURNING GOODS,

AND OTHER DRESS GOODS!

Embracing the Latest Novelties.

Black and Fancy Colored Dress Silks;
Plain, Striped and Fancy Japanese Silks;
Plain, Plaid and Striped Japanese Cloth;
Plain and Fancy Grenadines;
American Poplins, all colors—*extra bargains*;
Lawns, Chintzes and Percales;
Plain and Striped Chambrays.

A FULL LINE OF

WHITE GOODS,

STRIPED AND FIGURED P. K's,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

CASSIMERES, JEANS,

AND LINEN FOR BOYS' SUITS.

Also, a complete variety of

SHAWLS

As well as a fine assortment of

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT GEIS & FOSTER'S,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown.

Have just opened this week an elegant and choice stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS,

FLOWERS AND RIBBONS,

Illusions and Laces,

BONNET AND HAT CRAPE,

OF ALL COLORS.

50 PIECES OF

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We have opened and now offer for sale a most elegant assortment of *Spring Carpets.*

Brussels Carpets,
Three Ply Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
Rag, Cottage & Hemp Carpets
Mattings and Rugs.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

all widths, styles and qualities—4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4.

We invite every lady to call and examine our stock of goods.

The choicest and finest stock of millinery goods and dry goods, in town, on exhibition

—AT—

GEIS & FOSTER'S,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street.

Johnstown, Pa.

Cash Sales—Low Prices—Small Profits!

THE GREAT

OAK HALL

CLOTHING

EMPORIUM!

241 Main Street Johnstown.

S. J. HESS & BROTHER

HAVE NOW ON HAND

The Largest, Best Made

AND MOST DURABLE

Stock of Clothing

EVER KEPT IN JOHNSTOWN,

consisting chiefly of

MEN'S COATS.
MEN'S PANTS,
MEN'S VESTS;
YOUTHS' COATS,
YOUTHS' PANTS,
YOUTHS' VESTS;
BOYS' COATS,
BOYS' PANTS,
BOYS' VESTS.

We have also constantly in stock a complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.

☞ We are prepared to make to order Clothing of every description on the shortest notice.

Call at No. 241 Main Street,

AND SEE HOW IT IS YOURSELVES!

Johnstown, April 22, 1871.-6m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla



Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

NOTICE.—Rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of JACOB YOST, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, to accept or refuse; etc.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:

{L.S.} The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to James Yost, Augustus Yost, Appalonia, intermarried with John Sims, residing in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa.; Catharine, intermarried with Simon Fagan, residing in Johnstown, Cambria county; Margaret, intermarried with John Aschraft, residing in Susquehanna township, Cambria county; Sarah, intermarried with William J. Williams, residing in the borough of Ebensburg; Ann, intermarried with Thomas J. Williams, residing in the borough of Ebensburg; and Ellen, intermarried with Joseph Cole, residing in the State of Iowa, heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Yost, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased—*Greeting:*

You and every of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Jacob Yost, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff of said county on the 7th day of June, 1871, or show cause why the same should not be sold, to wit: A certain piece or parcel of land situated in Carroll township, Cambria county, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of land of Henry Bender, thence south 88¾ degrees, east 77 perches, to a beech; thence by land of James Kane, Jr., south 7½ degrees, west 78 perches, to a post; thence by land of William Cole, north 88¾ degrees, west 77 perches, to a post; thence by land of Augustin Yost, north 7½ degrees, east 78 perches, to the place of beginning, containing *thirty-seven acres and eighty-six perches*, valued and appraised at the sum of *ten hundred and fifty dollars* ($1050.00). Personal service to be made on the parties residing in the county, and on those residing elsewhere, by four weekly publications in the "Cambria Freeman," or some other newspaper published in the county. And herein fail not.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, President Judge of our said Court at Ebensburg, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1871.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.
Attest—W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 23, 1871.-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the house of George Wenderoth, in the borough of Wilmore, in said county, on **Saturday**, the **29th** day of **July**, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, of which Jacob Burkey, late of Croyle twp., died, seized, viz: Beginning at a post; thence north 15 degrees, east 72 perches, to a post; thence by land of David Knepper, south 83 degrees, east 58 perches, to a post; thence by land of which this is a part, south 2 degrees, east 34 perches, to a post; thence by same land, south 46½ degrees, west 69 perches to creek; thence by land of Frederick Mause, north 61 degrees, west 31 perches, to the place of beginning—containing **25 Acres** and **67 Perches.**

Terms—One-third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

ELIZABETH A. BURKEY,
Administratrix of Jacob Burkey, dec'd.
Chest Twp., July 1, 1871.-3t.

[From the Four Quarters, Phila.]

General William McCandless.

There are few *young* men in our country who are more worthy of public notice than Gen. Wm. McCandless, of this city. Sprung from a stock whose good name has never been tarnished by an ignoble deed, bred to industry, a son of toil, and yet a gentleman in every sense of the word, and whether in the machine shop earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, happy in the esteem and confidence of his associates and employers; grasping the throttle of his engine to guide it with its precious weight of living, trusting freight, in safety through its incident dangers; raising the voice of advice or warning in the halls of state; pleading a client's cause with concentrated eloquence and minute precision, or leading the gallant boys of the Pennsylvania Reserves into the hottest of the fight at the Wilderness, or down the slope of the "round top" at Gettysburg, fearless and undaunted; engaged in whichever of these occupations, he has always been a *man*, the peer of any in the country in the same sphere.

He is still a young man, yet he has long since *earned* an honored name. In the annals of the late war his gallantry is the subject of extended encomium by the different historians. We have before us Sypher's History of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which we gather the subject matter for the portion of this sketch which relates to his military career.

Gen. McCandless is a Philadelphian by birth, education and affinity. He was born in this city on the 29th day of September, 1834, and received a good English education. Immediately on leaving school, having been left an orphan, he entered himself an apprentice to the machinist's trade in the shops of Richard Norris & Sons, where he served the term of five years. Subsequently he ran a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but becoming piqued at being retarded in the line of promotion on account of his youth, (not yet having attained his majority,) he left the road and commenced the study of the law with Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., of this city. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and through his personal popularity and legal aptitude soon obtained a lucrative practice. Three years afterward the war broke out, and he was among the first to enlist in defence of the Union. He enrolled himself as a private soldier in Captain Timothy Mealey's company, and when the regiment was recognized as the 2d regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, he was elected major. In October, 1861, upon the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Albert Magilton to the colonelcy of the 4th regiment, Major McCandless was elected and commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and upon the retirement of Colonel Wm. B. Mann, assumed command of the regiment. In the Peninsular campaign he commanded his troops with skill, and on the 1st of August, 1862, was promoted to the colonelcy for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded and carried from the field to Washington. He rejoined his regiment at Sharpsburg and participated in Burnside's campaign. In Meade's campaign, Colonel McCandless commanded the 1st Brigade of the Reserve Corps; and during the absence of General Crawford in the winter of 1863 and the following spring, he commanded the division.

On Thursday, the 5th of May, 1864, when the 1st brigade was cut off and surrounded in the Wilderness, Colonel McCandless was captured, but in the confusion that ensued he eluded his captors and made his escape through the dense forests, and arrived safely in camp at Spottsylvania Court House. Whilst leading his brigade in a charge on Sunday evening, he was wounded in the arm and disabled from further service. He returned to Philadelphia, and was subsequently tendered a brigadier's commission, but feeling that while the War Department acknowledged his gallantry and bravery on the field, and well knowing that Governor Curtin had long before favored his promotion, his claims were slighted, he felt impelled, from self-respect, to decline the honor. Accordingly he remained in the privacy and practice of his profession.

Sypher's History, in speaking of the battle of Spottsylvania, says: "Colonel McCandless, who led the charge with conspicuous gallantry, was wounded, and Colonel Tally assumed command of the brigade."

L. A. Hendricks, the New York *Herald's* correspondent, in speaking of this battle, says: "On Monday evening, when the roar of battle was sounding along the whole line, Colonel McCandless, who had accompanied the Reserve Corps through all its battles and campaigns, was carried to the rear to be sent to his home in Philadelphia. As an officer he has won great distinction, and was a favorite with his companions in arms, who now deeply feel his departure."

He was twice wounded, the first time at the second battle of Bull Run, in the groin, and the second in the bloody battle at Spottsylvania Court House, where his left arm was broken by a cannister shot.

General McClellan, in his official report of the battle of Mechanicsburg, compliments the Second Reserves very highly, and especially Colonel McCandless, their commander. He says: "Assault after assault was made by the enemy, and three times they succeeded in forcing their way through on the left of the regiment, and gained the cleared ground, but were as often driven back at the point of the bayonet, Colonel McCandless gallantly leading the charge."

In speaking of the battle of Gaines' Mill, Bates says: "At 3 P. M. the engagement became so severe that the entire second line and reserves were moved forward to sustain the first line against repeated and desperate assaults. General Reynolds soon rode up and ordered the Second to advance through the wood, clear it of the enemy and take up a position on its extreme edge. Colonel McCandless, knowing that this movement would bring the enemy on his right flank, asked the General's permission to move it at right angles to the position assigned it. The General was silent for a moment, his face bearing the expression of perplexity and dissatisfaction, when he replied, 'Colonel, Gen. Porter is fighting this battle on certain parallels, and his orders will have to be obeyed.' I would, remarked the Colonel afterward, I had not asked him the question, but had taken my regiment in by mistake."

After the close of the war, and on the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, General McCandless was elected its first Vice President, (Governor Curtin being the President,) and delivered the first address before it it 1866. He continued for several years to fill the position, and, as Governor Curtin was absent from the country most of the time, he was its presiding officer. He has since, however, yielded the place to others equally worthy of the honor, remaining one of its most highly esteemed members. In 1866 his Democratic friends of the First Senatorial District brought him out for the Senate against Hon. Jeremiah Nichols. It was confidently asserted that he could not be elected, as the district usually gave a Republican majority of some sixteen hundred, but his personal popularity was egregiously underrated. He carried the district by about seventeen hundred majority, and served the term with acknowledged ability and discriminating judgment, acting on the local judiciary, military and other committees. At the end of his term, in 1860, it was the aim of his friends to push him as an eastern candidate for Governor, and hence he was not a candidate for renomination to the Senate. In 1870 he made the tour of Europe; was in London when the war broke out in France, and immediately started for the scene of strife, to witness the European plan of warfare. The authorities, however, would not permit him to go beyond Metz, and after remaining in Paris until the city had to assume a defensive position, he returned home, hale and hearty, to meet with an honest welcome from his very many friends. He is now the unanimous choice of his party for the honorable position of Auditor General of The Keystone State, and with a platform upon which he can consistently stand and rally around him his old associates in arms as well as his co-laborers of the shops and railroads, with whom he has always kept up a friendly relationship, and whose interests he has always scrupulously labored to forward in all his walks of life. In these associations, and those of the different orders to which he belongs, lies his great personal strength. He comes of the people and is in sympathy with them, and on election day they will not fail to correspond to the call of the honest citizen and gallant soldier,

> Whose honest claims they'll not gainsay,
> Nor treat him as a stranger;
> They know him as his country's stay
> In the day and hour of danger.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

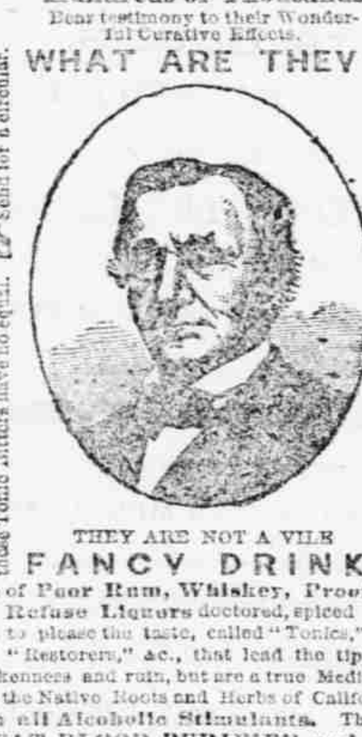
VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.



They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK.

Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Head ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

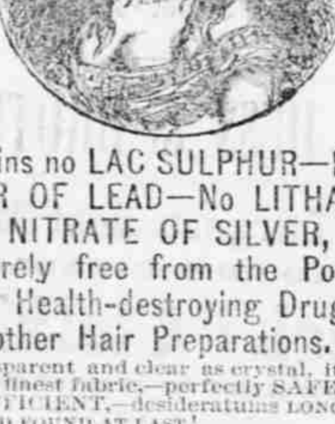
PIN, TAPE and other **WORMS,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

NATURE'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK.  PATENTED.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for *NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE*, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to PROCTER BROTHERS for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500 to any person.

☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Druggists, &c., Ebensburg, Pa. [June 3, '71.-1y.]

JOHN MALIPHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fresh Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

No. 93 Market Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Western Fish, at..............8c. to 10c. per lb.
Fresh Shad, at............................10c. per lb.
or 28c. apiece, or four for $1.00.
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per bbl., at..........$14.00
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per half bbl., at.......6.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per quarter, at.........3.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at..............2.00

He also keeps on hand all kinds of Vegetables, Fresh Butter, etc., which he receives daily.

☞ Will visit Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Loretto each week during the season.

May 27, 1871.-tf.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT CATAWBA

GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, &c. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superceding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the FINEST INGREDIENTS. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. Price Fifty Cents per Box.

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated Compound

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Running at the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic.

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of the Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption of the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

B

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures All Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation and Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superceding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

In many affections peculiar to Ladies the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uteris, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms).

O

H. T. Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM

Imprudences, Dissipated Habits, &c.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Uretha, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, perhaps after Marriage.

Use *HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU* for all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in the Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price, One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

L

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a **Face Wash**, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates Pimples, Spots, Scorbutic Dryness, Indurations of the Cutaneous Membrane, &c.; dispels Redness and Incipient Inflammation, Hives, Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Scalp or Skin, Frost Bites, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores the Skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action of the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principal claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a Toilet Appendage of the most superlative and congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, safety and efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preserver and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extract Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

D

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidences of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

H. T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation. ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF TWENTY YEARS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence, to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits! Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's! Take no other!* [Feb.18.-5m.]

BETTER THAN GOSSIP.—Here is something better than talking about your neighbors. How many of our readers can follow the line of relation through, even though the apparent puzzle be of the possibilities:

I made the acquaintance of a young widow who lived with a grown up step-daughter in the same house. I married her. My father who had the opportunity to see our step-daughter frequently, fell in love with her and made her his wife.—Through this my wife became the mother-in-law of her father-in-law, my step-daughter became my step-mother, and the step-father turned to be a step-son. My step-mother, a step-daughter of my wife, gave birth to a son—to me a brother, for he is a son of my father and of my step-mother; at the same time being the son of our step-daughter, my wife became the grandmother and I the grandfather of my step-brother. My wife also gave birth to a son—my step-mother, step-sister of my son, is at the same time his grand-mother, for he is the son of her step-son, and my father—the brother-in-law of my child, for the child's sister is his wife. I am the brother of my own son, which is the child of my step-grandmother. I'm the brother-in-law of my mother—my wife, aunt of her own son—my son grandchild of my father, and I—my own grandfather.

THE vexed question of the proper mode of baptism was thus disposed of by 'Uncle Cæsar,' a colored preacher out West:

'Now, bredren,' said he, 'I here great fuss about dese words *in* and *into*; and folks want us to believe dat dey mean under, and dat when de Scriptur' speaks of an indiwidual going down into de water, de Bible mean to say dat he went under de water. S'pose some day I go ober to see brudder Soloman, and brudder Soloman werry politely say, 'Uncle Cæsar, come into de house,' do anybody s'pose dis here nigger would go *under* de house?'

RECENTLY in one of the North Carolina courts the Grand Jury, as is now usually the case, was composed partly of negroes. After being "charged" in the usual way by his Honor, the jury retired to their room, when one of the white jurors ventured to ask a colored associate if he understood the charge of the judge. "Golly," exclaimed the astonished amendment, "he don't charge us nuffin for dat, does he? Why, I thought we was gwine to git pay."

—According to a French statistician, the average man has, at the age of 50, slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, spent 1,500 in eating, and been sick 500 days. He has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, and 4,600 pounds of vegetables, fish, etc., and drank 7,000 gallons of liquids.

THERE is a great joker living in Iowa, by the name of Ake, and he has named a newly-arrived daughter "Bellie," the short for Isabella. Now, what we want to know is, how will the girl like to write that name as she grows older? It will look kind of queer, won't it.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND!

COME and SEE!

GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

MYERS & LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

LANE BRO'S,

SUCCESSORS to B. WOLFF, JR., & CO.,

Cor. Liberty and Sixth Sts.,

(Late St. Clair Street,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY,

Have now in Store the largest and best selected stock offered in the City.

Special Inducements offered to the Country Trade. [apr.8.-6m.]

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

4 CLINTON STREET 4

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!—All kinds of WAGONS kept on hand or made to order on short notice and at the most reasonable prices. Work warranted to give satisfaction. Call on or address

R. H. SINGER,
Railroad St., Johnstown.

[3-25.-3m.]

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, lease, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their interests to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited.

REFERENCES—Wm. Mann, Esq., Messrs. Morgan, Bush & Co., Gen'l C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; Messrs. J. T. Way & Bro., W. M. Gormley, Esq., H. B. Swoope, Esq., Pittsburg; Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg; Hon. B. F. Rose, Altoona; D. W. Woods, Esq., Lewistown; Cyrus Elder, Esq., Johnstown; Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., Bellefonte. [1-12.-1y.]

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

—(OF)—

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.

Office in Colonade Row.

Several parties wish to secure Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms.

Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or House and Lot you wish to secure as a tenant.

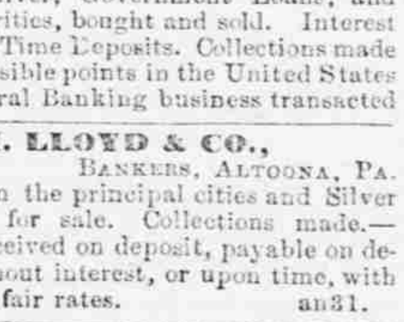
Have you *REAL or PERSONAL PROPERTY* you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT ONCE!

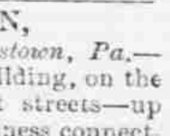
☞ Our terms are reasonable for all services relative to above matters. See "Real Estate Gazette." GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.

Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871.-tf.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER, 

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21.-1y.]

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [my12.]

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

G. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY........................JAMES NULL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

—OF—

TIERNEY & NULL,

Colonade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-'71.-tf.]

R. L. GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in room recently occupied by Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., in Colonade Row. All manner of legal business faithfully attended to, and the collection of claims, etc., made a speciality. [2-4.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER..........................GEO. A. BERRY

SHOEMAKER & BERRY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

March 11, 1871. *EBENSBURG, PA.*

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Thos. Lloyd's new building, one door north of Colonade Row, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.]

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention.

J. S. OGDEN, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on Iron street, between the Conemaugh Bridge and Pa. R. R. Depot. Collections and all business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. [3-11.]

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street

ALTOONA, PA,

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM.......JAS. B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTCLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

362 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

BLUE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia was styled the "Old Dominion" because during the old protectorate of Cromwell something like an attempt was made to invite Charles II., it is said, then a refugee, to establish an independent dominion within her territory. Many of the so-called "blue laws" of Virginia are, in their way, as laughable as those of any other of the colonial governments.—We may well wonder if posterity will laugh at us in future time, twenty years from now, as we love in the present generation to poke fun at our ancestors, or rather, as we should say, at our neighbor's ancestors.

Well, the "blue laws" of Virginia—these are a few extracts:

In 1610, attendance at church twice every Sunday was enjoined "upon pain, for the first fault, to lose their provisions for the whole week following; for the second, to lose said allowance, and also to be whipped; and for the third to suffer death." The law was subsequently modified as follows, the Governor publishing several edicts:

"That every person should go to church Sundays and holidays, or lie neck and heels that night, and be a slave to the colony the following week; for the second offense he should be a slave for a month; for the third a year and a day."

1662—"Every person who refuses to have his child baptized by a lawful minister (of the Church of England), shall be amerced 2,000 lbs. of tobacco. The whole liturgy of the Church of England shall be thoroughly read at church or chapel every Sunday."

1662—"If any Quaker or other separatists whatsoever in this colony assemble themselves together to the number of five or more, of the age of 16 years and upward, under the pretence of joining in a religious worship not authorized in England or this country, the parties so offending shall forfeit and pay for the first offense, 500 pounds of tobacco, and for the third offense shall be banished the colony." Puritanic intolerance, indeed, Mr. Royalist!

They did not let people travel on Sundays in Connecticut. They tell amusing stories about the selectmen stopping people on the highways there in ancient times. Well, they did nothing of the sort in Virginia! Of course not. Let us see:

1662—"Enacted, that the Lord's day be kept holy, and no journeys be made on that day, unless upon necessity. And all persons inhabiting the county, having no lawful excuse, shall every Sunday resort to the parish church or chapel." Good; this was jolly. Again,

"The court in every county shall cause to be set up near the court house, a pillory, a pair of stocks, a whipping post, and a ducking stool, in such places as they shall think convenient, which not being set up in six months after the date of the act the said court shall be fined 5,000 pounds of tobacco." Funny, decidedly; but the funniest part of this tale is the ducking or ducking stool. This was a sort of a long beam or pole moving on a pivot at the middle, and having a seat fastened at the further end, wherein a scolding woman being placed was conveniently let down and ducked in a stream or pond of water.

This was a favorite pastime of the royalists in early days. I have never discovered that the Puritans ever practiced it in New England. Not they.—They were too straight laced for any such amusements. And the method of punishing scolds was introduced into this city of New York by royalist English—most ungallant fellows!—and not by the Dutch, and the practice prevailed here for a long period. We have a city ordinance decreeing that one be erected as early as 1692. The machine then stood on the wharf in front of the Old Stadt Huys at City Hall in Coentes slip.

But one more and I have done. 1679—"The first offense of hog stealing shall be punished according to the former law (to pay 1,000 pounds of tobacco, and in case of inability serve two years); upon second conviction the offender shall stand two hours in the pillory and lose his ears; and for the third offense he shall be tried by the laws of England, as in case of felony."

Poor hog stealer! This was hard on him—a predicament truly laughable.—*Evening Post.*

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

BURAUS,	CAN CHAIRS,
BEDSTEADS,	WOOD SEAT CHAIRS,
WASHSTANDS,	KITCHEN FURNITURE,
SIDEBOARDS,	BED LOUNGES,
CHAMBER SETS,	MATTRESSES,
PARLOR SETS,	TETE-A-TETES,
WARDROBES,	EXTENSION TABLES,
BOOK CASES,	DINING TABLES,
LOUNGES,	CUPBOARDS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

JUST LOOK AT THIS!

Important to Real Estate Owners.

HAVING entered into partnership, the subscribers are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, such as boring for WATER, OIL, COAL, ORE, and other MINERALS, making and setting NEW PUMPS and repairing old ones. We are also ready at all times to bore and lay PIPES and manufacture and put in pumps, the celebrated EXCELSIOR PUMP, the cheapest, most durable and satisfactory Pump for Wells and Cisterns now in use. This Pump will work in a Well thirty feet deep. We will at all times keep a supply of these Pumps on hand and can set them up or furnish them on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in quality and price of work, and water insured on any farm or lot of ground. Orders solicited and promptly attended to when length of Pump or kind of work desired is made known to us. For further information call on or address

SWANEY & FERGHNER,

Feb. 25.-6m. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

WHOLESALE

JANNEY & ANDREWS,

123 Market St.

PHILAD

GROCERS